THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXIII, No. 10 New York, December 6, 1919 Whole Number 1546

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ARE THE COAL OPERATORS PROFITEERING?

THE AMAZING STATEMENT of ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that the profits of bituminous coal operators ran as high as 2,000 per cent. in 1917, and his implied charge that they are still profiteering at the expense of both the public and the miners, has started a pretty rumpus in the editorial columns of the nation's press. Here is vindication for the miners in their claim that the operators "could grant a substantial wage-increase out of their profits without increasing the price of coal to the consumer," exclaims *The United Mine-Workers' Journal*, of Indianapolis. Mr. McAdoo's implications are false, reply the operators, and his "misleading statements and insinuations are the kind of stuff which Bolshevism breeds upon." "It does not seem very dignified for Presidential aspirants to use the coal strike as a means for feathering their political nests," remarks the Indianapolis *American Coal-Miner;* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, recalling a clause of the Revenue Act which makes it unlawful for a Treasury official or agent to divulge confidential information which comes to him in his official capacity, asks significantly, "Will William Gibbs McAdoo be able to run for the Presidency if he is in jail?" Mr. McAdoo, remarks the Chicago *Black Diamond*, is "beating the tom-tom of his Presidential aspirations to get the ear of organized labor." But through most of the comment, whether it voices approval or criticism of Mr. McAdoo's statement, runs an insistent demand for the facts. The situation, remarks the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, "gives startling emphasis to the fact that in these labor controversies the public is almost entirely in the dark." And this paper from the coal region of Pennsylvania goes on to say:

Our typesetters have returned from their fall "vacations" in time to set this department in the old-fashioned way. Next week the entire magazine will again wear its former typographical dress. Every one who reads a printed page will be interested to know that our experiment in typeless printing has started more than two score inventors at work along this line to perfect methods that may make typesetting superfluous, and render Guttenberg's famous invention of movable types an outworn device.

> "The public is threatened with calamity by the stoppage of utilities, but does not know which side is in the right and which side is in the wrong. Facts as to workmen's wages, corporation profits, and so on, should be ascertained by a Federal commission of eminent standing, worthy of full public confidence, and the giving of such information should be made compulsory in every controversy threatening national disaster. Then the public will know where to direct its sympathies, and then gouging by either or both sides will be less easy."

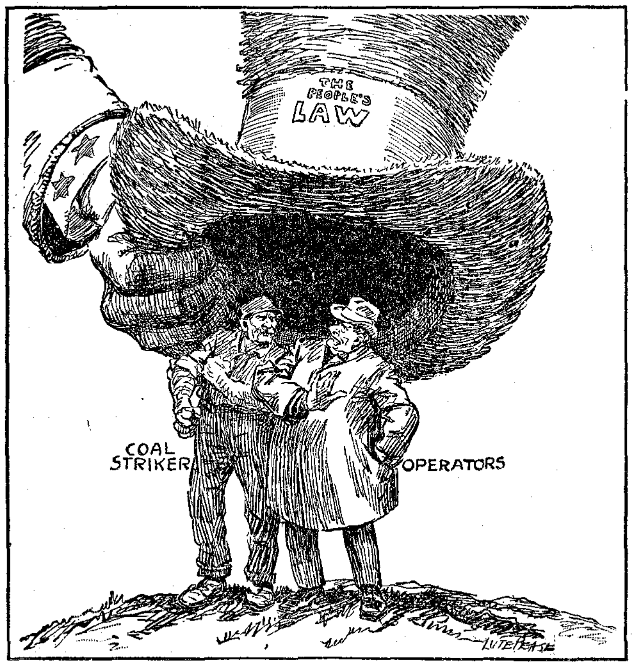
Mr. McAdoo's statement, which seems to have come with something of the unexpectedness of an exploding bomb, was in the form of a telegram addrest to Dr. Harry R. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, at a time when the controversy between the miners and the operators seemed to be in a state of temporary deadlock. He himself characterized it as an invitation to the operators to a "show-down"—an invitation which they immediately showed themselves eager to accept. His telegram reads in part as follows:

> "I am convinced that the increases proposed for the mine-workers are just and reasonable, but I have grave doubts as to whether the mine operators are entitled to increase the price of coal to consumers because thereof.
>
> "In the year 1917 many mine-owners made shocking and indefensible profits on bituminous coal. I know this because, as Secretary of the Treasury, I examined in May, 1918, their income-tax returns to the Treasury. Before deduction of excess-profits taxes, which were less in 1917 than now, these returns showed earnings on capital stock ranging from fifteen per cent. to two thousand per cent. Earnings of one hundred to three hundred per cent. on capital stock were not uncommon. . . . . . .
>
> "If profits were even measurably as great in 1918 as in 1917, the operators can well afford to pay the increased wages to the miners, and still have perhaps a larger return upon the capital employed in the mines than they are justly entitled to.
>
> "In behalf of the public, already overburdened with the high cost of living, I earnestly urge that the bituminous coal operators be not permitted to impose an additional charge for coal on the public until a careful examination has been made of their income-tax returns filed with the Treasury Department for the years 1917 and 1918. It can be determined from the actual facts of the case whether an increased charge to the public is in any respect justifiable.
>
> "I earnestly urge also that these income-tax returns be published. They ought to be published, so that the American people can know what the true facts are about the earnings of the bituminous coal operators. They are entitled to this information, and there is no reason why it should be withheld, since the law permits it in certain circumstances. It can be taken for granted that the income-tax returns of these companies are more likely to understate than to overstate net earning power for the purposes of taxation.
>
> "In my judgment the wage increases should be promptly conceded, and the coal operators should accept them and submit to the investigation and publication of their income-tax reports, subject to your final determination, after all facts are considered, as to what the just price of bituminous coal should be. If later the facts show that an increased price is justified, the American people will, I am sure, be willing to pay it."

The coal operators accuse Mr. McAdoo of "exceedingly bad taste" in thus injecting himself into the coal controversy, affirm that their profits are less than sixteen cents a ton, and declare their eagerness for a thoroughgoing investigation and the publication of all the facts. In a statement to the press defining their position in the strike controversy and emphatically denying the McAdoo charges, we read:

"The mine-owners are opposing a wage-increase at this time for the reason that they believe no increase in wage-rates is necessary to permit any industrious man who wants to work to earn sufficient money to maintain a decent American standard of living. This point, together with all others, they have offered to submit to arbitration or investigation. . . . . . .

"Your admission that conditions in 1917 were abnormal is agreed to. When the world goes to war conditions are certainly abnormal. So far as the mine-workers were concerned, this abnormal condition was recognized by two abnormal increases in wages during the year 1917, and the United States Government promptly put an end to abnormal coal prices. It would be interesting to have your recollections regarding the tax reports made by other industries which were not so restrained. As you proceed to admit your ignorance of conditions in 1918 and 1919, that portion of your message carries no weight and requires no answer.



IT COVERS BOTH.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"You suggest a careful examination of income-tax returns before an additional price for coal is allowed. This would be included in the investigation which the mine-owners agreed to more than a month ago and have been urging ever since, but thus far the mine-workers have been unwilling to agree either to arbitration or investigation. Either procedure will disclose not only the current tax returns of the mine-owners, but of the miners as well. The figures are here in Washington and can be readily produced if you can get the mine-workers to agree. The bituminous coal-workers will welcome the publication of just as full current tax returns for the bituminous coal industry as are published for any other industry. . . . . . .

"On November 19, in Washington, Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield, based upon the statistics collected by his officials, stated that the average realization upon 579,385,820 tons of bituminous coal mined in 1918 was $2.61 a ton; that the average cost of production during the same period was $2.15 a ton, leaving an average margin of 46 cents a ton to the operators. Mr. Garfield was then careful to state that 'this margin of 46 cents a ton includes profit, but does not represent profit only, inasmuch as interest charges, selling expense, Federal taxes, both normal and excess profit, as well as certain other items not allowed in computing costs of production, were paid out of it.' The average income and excess-profits taxes 'were upward of 30 cents a ton in 1918.' From the remaining 16 cents a ton, after deducting interest charges, selling expense, as well as certain other items not allowed in computing costs of production, come the net profits to the operator which are so shocking and indefensible to you."

A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Times* quotes the vice-president of one big coal company as saying:

"Dr. Garfield knows that there are mines in Pennsylvania which can not be operated at a profit at the government-fixed price for bituminous coal. This price is $2.95 a ton. I could name a dozen mines in central Pennsylvania where it costs from $2.40 to $2.80 to produce a ton of coal.

"Mr. McAdoo's statements are those of a politician. He's a candidate. He talks about making the operators pay any increased wages given the miners. That is a fine proposition. It would be great to take 75 cents a ton out of our pockets and put it on to the miners' wages."

Mr. McAdoo's statement concerning the large profits in coal in 1917 has this degree of justification, says Mr. R. Dawson Hall, editor of *The Coal Age* (New York):

"In the early part of that year there was a severe shortage of coal, and prices became abnormally high by operation of the law of supply and demand. Many companies with small capital opened mines and assisted in filling the needs of the occasion in so doing, making immense profits on a trifling investment. Mines with large capital expenditure had their whole output under contract till April 1, which they looked to as a 'day of emancipation.' On May 9, however, the committee on coal-production, the celebrated Peabody committee, was formed. It induced the mine operators to make a sweeping reduction. On August 21, on the solicitation of Mr. Baker and Mr. McAdoo, President Wilson made further important reductions, many involving actual loss to the operators. On August 23, Dr. Garfield became Federal Fuel Administrator, and coal prices became matters of Federal regulation till near the close of 1918. Those facts account for 1917 being a year of large returns to some of the operators, and make Mr. McAdoo's speculations as to the large incomes of following years extremely dubious, to say the least, tho Dr. Garfield purposely made prices high enough in every field to keep the bulk of all the plants in effective operation."

Mr. Iverson C. Wells, editor of the Chicago *Black Diamond*, has this to say of Mr. McAdoo's challenge to the operators:

"Mr. McAdoo is a disappointment to his friends. He had been classed as one of the promising possibilities of the new statesmanship. This act of his sends him to the back shelf in the pantry of political discards.

"The keenest disappointment comes not in the fall of the idol, but in the platform of misrepresentation he stands upon to bid for the favor of organized labor.

"No one knows better than Mr. McAdoo the true facts of the earnings of the coal operators for the past ten years. No one knows better than he does that ninety-eight per cent. belong in the fifteen per cent. profit class or less and the remaining two per cent. in the higher class.

"Yet Mr. McAdoo, by inference at least, seeks to give the impression that all coal operators are in the two thousand per cent. class. He picks out an isolated case here and there of a small mine which operates once in a year or so, and only when coal famines and strikes and the increased demand make its operation profitable because of its low overhead, and holds it up to the public as an example of high-class profiteering.

"It would be easy for him to have explained that the little one-horse-wagon mine is the chief offender of 1917. He could have explained also that such mining operation as the Pittsburg Coal Company, Colorado Iron and Fuel Company, and others of the same type which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and which belong to the class that represents ninety per cent. of the country's coal-tonnage, struggled to pay an eighteen per cent. dividend last year, and that most of them operated for years at an actual loss.

"However, this would not have served his purpose; it would not have been such pleasant music to the class he is tom-tomming."

"The public should understand that a wage award means an additional cost which it must pay, and nothing that politicians in office or out can do will mitigate this situation, deplorable as some seem to think it is," avers Mr. K. C. Adams, publisher of the Indianapolis *American Coal-Miner*. "It is quite apparent that Mr. McAdoo does not hold any considerable amount of stock in coal-producing companies," remarks the Clarksburg (W. Va.) *Telegram*. "Mr. McAdoo's theatrical appearance was far more spectacular than judicious," thinks the Huntington (W. Va.) *Herald Dispatch*. His action "is equivalent to an announcement of his candidacy for the Presidency," says the Pittsburg *Leader*, which protests that—

"If every man who wants a political job, from the Presidency down to ward constable, is to seize upon vital problems as a means of vote-getting, and destroy national stability with self-seeking, it is time that our political system should be revised. Mr. McAdoo has merely 'butted in' on the miners' wage question for his personal advantage. As a Presidential possibility he is bidding for coal-diggers' votes, but he has overshot the mark."

On the other hand, many papers agree with the New York *World* that such testimony as that volunteered by Mr. McAdoo is "extremely helpful" and not to be ignored. "If corroborated," says *The World*, "it must convict the mine-owners not only of outrageous profiteering, but of inhumanity. They have underpaid their labor and they have overcharged the public." The ex-Secretary's attack on the operators, remarks the Pittsburg *Press*, "is a symptom of the change in public opinion, and warns the operators that the public expects them to agree to the miners' reasonable demands." "Mr. McAdoo's charges substantiate what we have long believed," says the Lima (Ohio) *News*, "and the public will accept them as coming from a disinterested man." "There seems to be a general agreement that the miners are entitled to a better wage, and this increase should come out of the coal barons' fat pocketbook, not out of the continually shrinking pocketbook of the consumer," thinks the Chambersburg (Pa.) *Public Opinion*, which characterizes Mr. McAdoo's telegram as "the most shocking revelation that has come out of the coal controversy." "Public sentiment did not favor the strike of the miners, but at the same time this did not mean that public sentiment was necessarily alined with the stand taken by the operators," says the Newcastle (Pa.) *News*, which adds:

"The Government is not justified in allowing the operators to pass along to the public any part of the burden of the increase in wages which the miners will receive without disproving the charges of the former Secretary of the Treasury that exorbitant profits are being made by the operators. The great class in America known as the 'general public,' which is the innocent sufferer from most strikes and labor troubles, and usually gets the burden of the cost to pay in the end, is becoming aroused, and it will not be content to submit without protest to having passed along any increase in the price of coal without a genuine probe of the charges made by McAdoo, regardless of the fact that the cry is heard in some quarters that it is a political grand-stand play."

The operators, warns the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, "must have a care lest public sentiment be turned against them even more than it has been against the strikers." And in the *Journal-Gazette* of Fort Wayne (Ind.) we read:

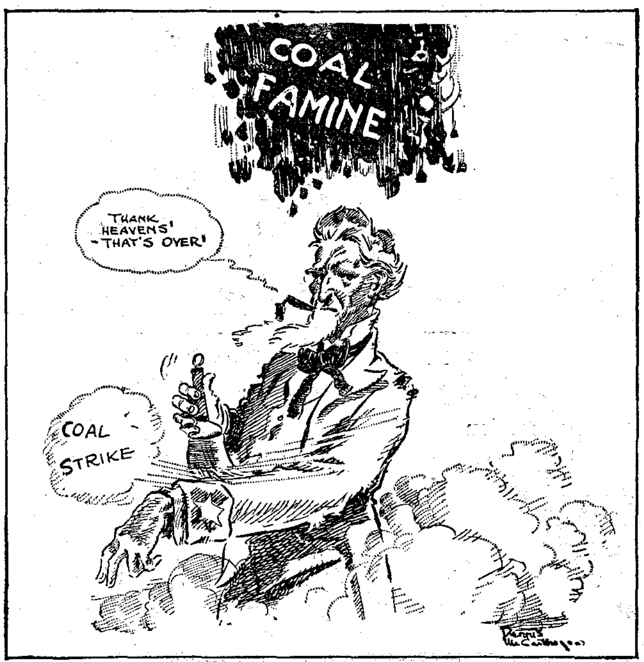
"If the operators are now making 'shocking and indefensible profits,' and insist that they must continue to make 'shocking and indefensible profits,' even tho it mean the charging of shocking and indefensible prices to consumers, their insistence is a piece of impudence that has few parallels. If the records of the Government show mine-owners actually making between 15 and 2,000 per cent. on their capital stock the public will not acquiesce in any prohibitive increase on the present high prices being exacted from the consumers. Under these circumstances the American people will not take kindly to any whine about loss from men who found the extremity of their country their opportunity for gouging of that country."

"Evidently McAdoo knows what he is talking about," remarks Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of *The United Mine-Workers' Journal*, of Indianapolis, "for he had access to the income-tax returns made by coal operators." Mr. Searles goes on to say:

"Ever since the wage controversy started between the operators and the miners, the miners have insisted that the operators could grant a substantial increase to the miners out of their profits without increasing the price of coal to the consumer. We also have said that the operators have been making more money during the last two or three years than they ever made before in their lives, while the miners continued to work for less than living wages; and now McAdoo makes the showing even stronger than the miners ever did. The trouble with the operators all along has been that they did not propose to do anything that would cut into their enormous profits."

In an earlier statement Mr. Searles says that the price paid to the operators for coal has increased 130 per cent. since 1916, while the cost to the operators for labor has increased only 44 per cent. The difference, he maintains, has been "absorbed" by the operators in profit. To quote further this authority on the miners' side:

"It will help make the situation clear to say that the mine operators could afford to pay the increases asked, could reduce the working-day very materially, and, on the basis of present prices, make a profit larger than the profit made in 1916. When the miners charge that the operators are guilty of profiteering, they are speaking by the figures."



BUT THERE'S SOMETHING IN THE AIR.
McCarthy in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*.

The Treasury Department, acting apparently in response to Mr. McAdoo's suggestion, has made public official figures, derived from the income-tax returns of bituminous-coal operators in 1917 and 1918, which show that coal profits ranged from 15 to 800 per cent. in 1917 and in 1918 were higher in the West, but lower in the East. The incomplete figures for 1919, according to this statement, indicate diminished profits this year. The statement was furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury by experts of the Internal Revenue Bureau. It reads in full as follows:

"Coal operators generally in the United States in the year 1914 and 1915 lost money, when normal depletion and depreciation are taken into consideration. What is meant by this is that a proper item in fixing costs is depreciation of plant and depletion of the cost or value of the coal in the ground.

"In the latter part of 1916 all coal companies in the United States, save those in the extreme West, began making money, with the result that the operations for the year 1916 generally show a profit of from 10 to 35 per cent. on capital invested.

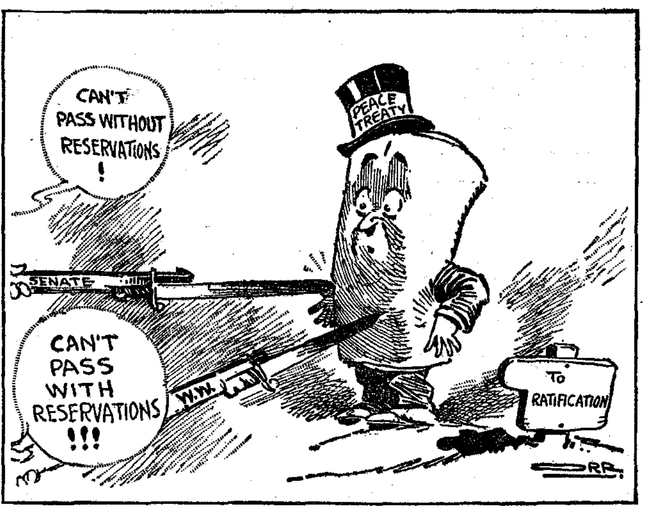
"In 1917 all bituminous-coal mines east of the Mississippi River made what might be termed fabulous profits, the general average being from 100 to 150 per cent. on invested capital, the range being from 15 to 800 per cent.

"In 1918 conditions were not so good in the Appalachian and central competitive districts, profits generally being reduced 25 to 30 per cent. less than for the preceding year, the range being from 15 to 300 per cent. on invested capital. In the West conditions in 1918 were better than in 1917, the profits in the Rocky Mountain district ranging as high as 400 per cent. on invested capital.

"Unofficial figures for 1919—incomplete, of course—indicate that profits of the operators are less than for 1918, some of the operators claiming to have actually lost money."

HOW TO SAVE THE TREATY

LITTLE OR NO EFFORT to save the Treaty was apparent during those closing hours of the heated contest which ended in the Senate's triple votes of rejection. As the fight grew more bitter, one correspondent reminds us, "the distinctness of groups representing different shades of reservation opinion disappeared," and "party lines hardened," until all chance for any united action to save the Treaty and the League disappeared. The President had told the Senate that the Lodge reservations would "nullify" the Treaty, and after the vote Senator Lodge asserted that the Treaty was dead, and that he could not "see any symptoms of compromise." Yet as the first exclamations of regret or delight give way to sober editorial second thought, we find newspapers of every political hue and geographical location urging compromise. Journals like the New York *Sun* may insist that the Treaty is dead beyond any possible hope of resurrection, but in various parts of the country editors, both Democratic and Republican, editors who would prefer the Treaty without any reservations and those who approved the Lodge reservation program, look forward to the ratification of the Treaty at the present session of Congress by some adjustment of views. "The conflict is not irrepressible," insists the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.). "Pride has got to give way in a measure at the White House and at the Capitol," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) declares. The Republican Cincinnati *Times-Star* concludes that "there is still time and there ought still to be room for compromise on the Peace Treaty; and that is what most of our people want." As the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) puts it, "the Republicans under Lodge's leadership can better afford to leave off some of their stronger reservations than to have the Treaty fail entirely, and the Administration forces can well afford to agree to some of the reservations proposed."


CAN'T PASS WITHOUT RESERVATIONS !
PEACE TREATY
SENATE
CAN'T PASS WITH RESERVATIONS !!!
W.W.
TO RATIFICATION
ORR

IT "SHALL NOT PASS!"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Republican papers like the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for instance, naturally expect the President to take the longest steps toward compromise, while Democratic dailies like the Atlanta *Journal* just as naturally stress the Senate's duty to "subordinate partizanship and prejudice to the nation's largest interests and humanity's largest hopes." The Boston *Globe* (Dem.) calls attention to the fact that, "first and last, eighty senators voted for ratification of the Treaty in some form; it must be possible for sixty-four of these eighty Senators to get together on the Treaty." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds hope for the League in the very manner of its apparent demise. That is, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate with the Lodge reservations "and the President been forced to carry out his warning that he would pocket it, there would have been less chance than now of the League's being revived," for "in that case Mr. Wilson, altho with entire constitutional right as well as moral justice, would have been in a position of opposing and vetoing the formal act of the Senate," and "a compromise would obviously have been more difficult than it is now when the act which leaves the Treaty unratified is that of the Senate itself." As *The Republican* continues:

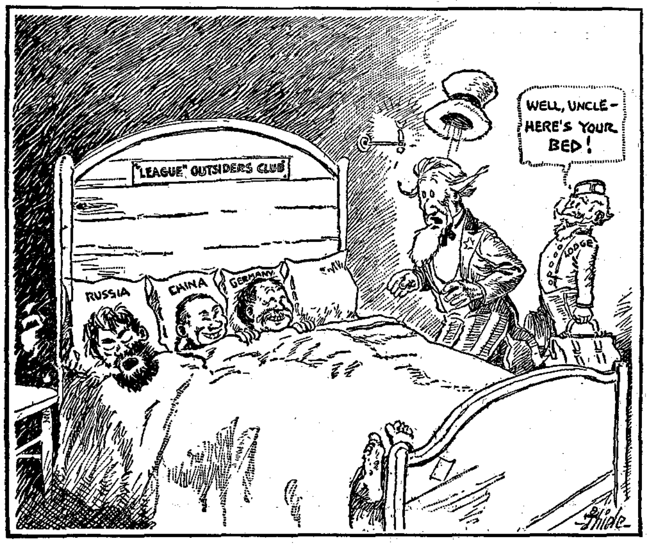
> "If both sides are honest in their claims it should be possible to draft a reservation with regard even to Article X of the Treaty upon which an agreement can be reached. On the one side it has been claimed by the Republicans that their only desire is to safeguard constitutional requirements relating to the power of Congress to declare war, and upon the other side, the President's, it has been stated from the first that there was never any intention of questioning that right. It should be possible to draft a reservation implying neither more nor less than is claimed by one side to be necessary and conceded by the other side to be already recognized."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) looks for compromise to come about in some such way as this:

> "The debate in the Senate and the debate in the country have indicated that we are ready to enter the League under conditions which can be summarized under two heads: First, that while we are willing to assume the responsibilities imposed by the League constitution, both our laws and our inclinations require that the final interpretation of these responsibilities be made in each case by the existing Executive and Congress; secondly, that we must be our own judges as to what matters of domestic concern we shall submit to the judgment of the League. President Wilson could not have signed, nor could the Allied governments have accepted, a treaty bearing the fifteen Lodge reservations; but he can sign and they can accept one bearing reservations embodying these two points. . . . . . .
>
> "President Wilson will almost certainly accept the program indicated, and Senator Lodge, if he wishes to retain influence for himself or for his party, will be obliged to acquiesce. Such, at least, are the indications."

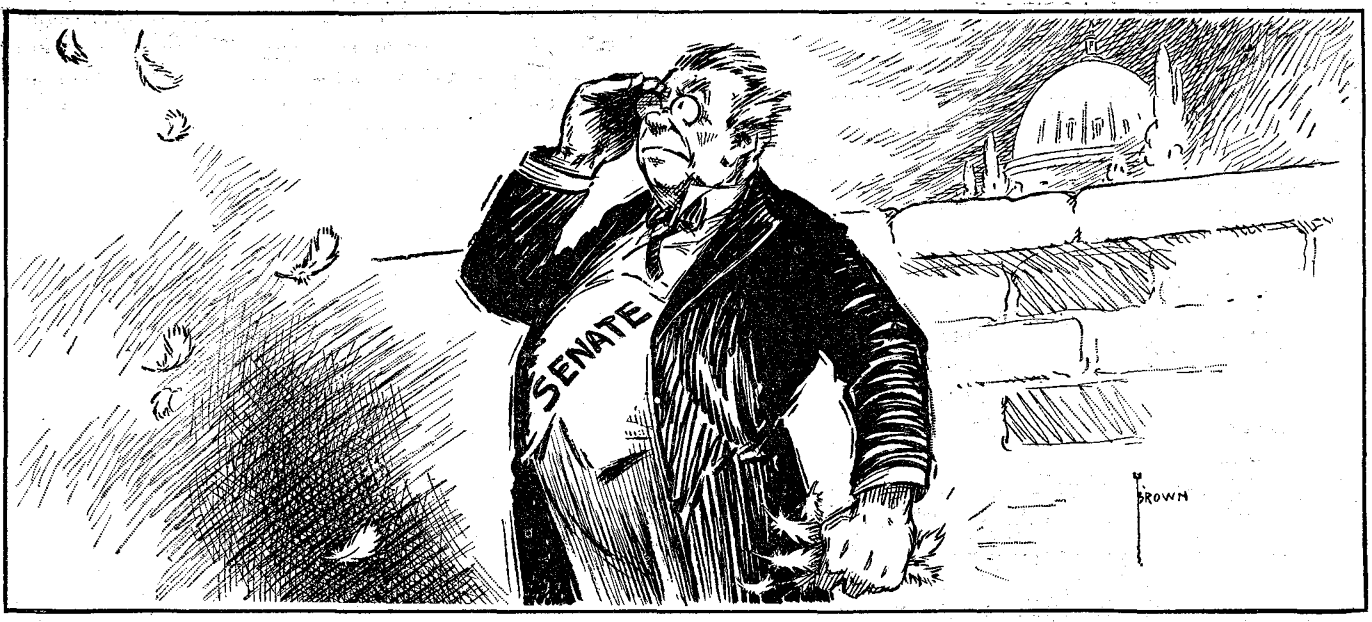
It seems to the New York *World* (Dem.) that a "broad basis for compromise exists in regard to any legitimate differences of opinion as to reservations, but to succeed it must be a compromise that has for its aim the preservation of the Treaty of Peace, not its nullification." In the opinion of this stedfast defender of the Wilson peace program,

> "Nobody can object if the Senators write into a resolution of ratification the undisputed fact that this is a government of enumerated powers, with three independent coordinate branches; that Congress alone can declare war; that Congress alone can appropriate money, whether for the League of Nations or for dredging a creek, and that the Executive has no right to create offices except with the consent of Congress; that the Monroe Doctrine is the Monroe Doctrine, and that the United States has a right to refuse to submit to the jurisdiction of the League



POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.



THE PEACE DOVE THAT GOT AWAY. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

of Nations questions which it has heretofore regarded as domestic and relating to its internal affairs."

Some of the trouble, observes *The World*, herein agreeing with the Washington correspondents, "is undoubtedly due to the temperamental antipathies of President Wilson and Senator Lodge; no two men in the country are less fitted to work with each other." Each of these gentlemen, comments the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.), "must come down from his high horse and get his feet on the ground and face the situation." The Philadelphia daily thinks these two statesmen should realize that the Senate has shown clearly enough that it "will not have the Treaty without some explanation of what the United States understands it to mean, and it will not have it with the kind of explanations contained in the rejected resolution." There can be no ratification, affirms the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), so long as President Wilson and such bitter opponents of the League as Senator Borah "are in the same political bed—only by composition with the reservationists is it possible to have ratification." *The Tribune* seems to have some doubts about the President's ability to make compromises. "Let us take counsel together," it imagines the President as saying, "and my idea of counsel is for you to sign here." So *The Tribune* offers a suggestion that President Wilson appoint a commission to do this delicate work for him, "to clear up the mess" he has made. Why not appoint a "steering committee," composed of ex-President Taft, Elihu Root, Senator Lodge, Senator Hitchcock, and Secretary Lansing? Such a commission, it says, "could be counted on to hammer out an understanding among themselves. All are good Americans, and all are free of the delusion of heavenly inspiration." The first named of these five, Mr. Taft, argues strongly for a compromise in one of his editorials in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He believes the country to be insistent upon a compromise and to be impatient "with the deadlock when eighty Senators are for a Treaty and a League and only sixty-four are needed to ratify." He sees reason to hope that a compromise can be effected:

> "In the first place, the Republicans can not properly insist that abrupt, undiplomatic, and bumptiously offensive language is needed to safeguard any American rights. It can well be eliminated and polite and kindly terms substituted without losing in any degree the effectiveness of the restriction and protection. This same principle applies to the preamble in the requirement that we shall have express acceptance of our reservations by an exchange of notes. If the reservations are made a part of and a condition of the instrument of ratification by us we can't possibly be bound by the Treaty except as qualified. The only purpose of the express acceptance is to make it harder for our allies to accept without securing any additional safeguard to us. These changes in form only will relieve our reservations from the churlish spirit they now reflect; and with nations who make much of courtesy of expression will have great weight.
>
> "The two sticking-points in the substance of the Treaty are Article X and the Shantung provision. As to these, it ought to be possible to frame compromises. The genius of our Anglo-Saxon traditions has been in compromises. But they can not be brought about if those actually engaged go into conference without any discretion and with instruction to yield nothing. There must be free and full discussion and frank proposals and counter-proposals of a definite form. The negotiators should not be hampered by the necessity of playing for political position. Article X must be qualified if the support of the Republicans is to be secured. So, too, the Republicans will insist that our ratification must show our disapproval of the transfer of German rights to Japan. But why can't the conditions upon which Japan secured the sections of the Treaty objected to be framed and made a feature of a satisfactory substitute for the present one, so that the same purpose can be better secured and Japan's already injured feelings be assuaged?"

Writers less sympathetic toward the League of Nations Covenant find the task confronting the Senate comparatively simple. The first duty of Congress, declares the New York *Herald* (Ind.), is to declare "that a state of peace exists between the United States and Germany." It recalls Senator Lodge's resolution to that effect which was offered and referred to committee during the closing hours of the last session of the Senate. *The Herald* believes Senator Knox was right in calling for the separation of the League Covenant from the Treaty. "Because the United States Senate has been unable to agree as to what shall be the relation of this country to an international scheme, the United States," says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "is kept from declaring itself at peace and returning completely to normal conditions." *The Tribune* insists that it is not one of those who would kill the League altogether. It believes that Americans are willing to join the League, that is, "with proper reservations." But it believes that the delay which has taken place "is to be preferred to a hasty acceptance of the Covenant as it was offered." For,

> "It was a dangerous document for the United States to sign. It can be made a safe document, and we believe it will be made one.
>
> "In the meantime the nation needs a declaration of peace. That is the first duty of Congress, and not a complicated one."

The New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) objects to all this talk about "killing the Peace Treaty," saying that "there are no opponents to a Treaty of Peace with Germany," and that—

> "The reason the Peace Treaty has not been approved by the Senate is because Senators and people will not join in any League of Nations of the kind proposed. . . . The Treaty was not beaten, but the League plan was knocked out."

SILVER PASSES "16 TO 1"

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER at the ratio of sixteen to one, Mr. Bryan's famous slogan of twenty-three years ago, would now rouse little enthusiasm in the men who then so clamorously demanded it, some editors opine. For to-day the price of silver is so high that its free coinage at Mr. Bryan's ratio would mean a loss to the silver-producers. For the first time in more than half a century, financial authorities tell us, the silver dollar is worth more as silver than as money. One of our silver dollars is intrinsically worth its exact face value when the market price of silver is $1.2929 an ounce. Last week silver was quoted at $1.36¼ an ounce. At this price a silver dollar could be melted down and sold as bullion at a profit of nearly seven cents. "Are the New York financiers living up to their claims of honesty that they made so vociferously in 1896, or are they paying their debts in a cheap gold dollar?" asked Mr. Bryan the other day when the bullion value of a silver dollar had soared beyond the bullion value of a gold dollar.

Nor is this remarkable condition of the silver market, as revealed in recent news dispatches and financial editorials, confined to the United States. In Paris, we are told, the habit of tipping is in abeyance, owing to the virtual disappearance of silver coins. In Mexico City, correspondents report, merchants are refusing to accept gold coins for small purchases, so precious has become the silver they must give in change. The once despised Mexican dollar is now at a premium. England and France have prohibited the export of silver, and have passed stringent regulations forbidding the melting of silver coins. In France, in spite of severe legal penalties, a correspondent reports, as much as 140 francs in notes are being given for 100 francs in silver. At the present high price of silver, remarks a firm of London bullion-brokers, "it is no longer profitable to mint British silver coins."

What is the cause of this extraordinary increase in the value of silver, which the New York *Business Digest and Investment Weekly* characterizes as "one of the remarkable and unexpected developments of the war?" In 1914, this journal reminds us, the price of silver in the London market was 27*d.* an ounce and in New York fifty-four cents an ounce. In both markets it is now quoted at more than two-and-a-half times its prewar price. In some respects, we are told, the rise in silver since 1914 has been governed by the same general causes that have driven up the price of food and clothing, such as higher wages and the increased cost of transportation. But in the case of silver, explains the New York *Evening Post*, special causes have also been at work:

> "One of the notable commercial phenomena of the war has been the great increase in imports of merchandise by the belligerent nations from the Orient, and the great decrease in their exports to the East.
>
> "Both were a perfectly logical result of the fact that Europe was at war and the Orient, except for Japan's brief campaign of 1914, at peace. Before the war, Europe was accustomed to settle through export of gold any balance against it in its trade with China, Japan, and India. Belligerent Europe's operations with its currencies have put an embargo on its export of gold to the East since July, 1914. But Asia has from time immemorial accepted silver in payment of such balances, and the result in the present case was to create in Europe an abnormally great demand for silver. Purchases of silver, for such purposes and for shipment to Asia from our own west coast, were naturally made in large amount by Europe on our markets; as a result of which our own total export of silver, which was only $51,000,000 in 1914, had risen in 1918 to no less than $252,000,000. The rise in the price of silver, then, is not at all mysterious."

At the same time, notes the Des Moines *Register*, "gold has become scarce in Europe and the production of silver has begun to decline, while the use of silver in the industries and art has increased." At the present moment, it seems, China is the heaviest and most persistent buyer of silver. Says the New York *Times:*

> "The reason for the latest advance in silver, which has carried the price at New York higher than at any previous time in nearly fifty years, and the London price to the highest figure on record, goes back to the spring of 1918, when the United States decided to assist Great Britain in settling her debts with the Far East.
>
> "Before that time England had been meeting her engagements in the Orient and in India with both gold and silver. When the available silver supplies had nearly disappeared and the gold was badly needed for other purposes Congress passed the Pittman act, which released something like $400,000,000 in American silver coin for the use of the Allies.
>
> "Most of that silver went to India for account of the British Government. Great Britain also bought heavily in China, the great silver-using nation, and wherever else she could, sending most of this metal also to India. In this country the export of silver was placed under control of the Federal Reserve Board, and the metal was allowed to go out only when that body issued licenses. The licenses, incidentally, were issued mainly for Indian export. China got very little new silver, while she allowed a considerable amount to go over her borders.
>
> "Last May the ban on silver exports out of the United States was lifted and immediately China became an influence in our market. Her purchases mounted rapidly until now she is the chief bidder for the metal and, according to dealers, is outbidding all other consumers. That demand has been the prime influence in sending prices up."

Further light is shed on the silver situation by *The Americas*, an organ of the National City Bank of New York, in which we read:

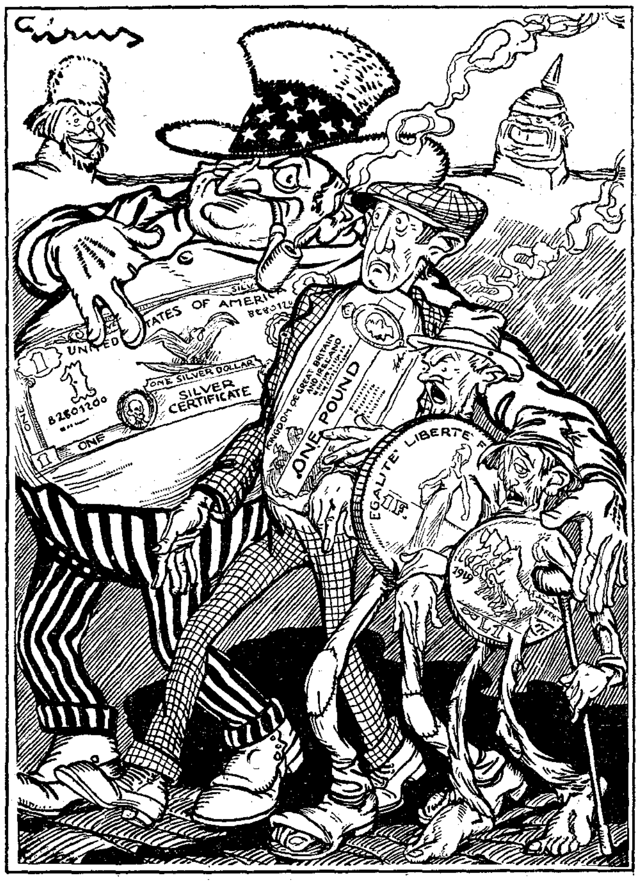
> "In 1915 the normal movement of silver into India was interrupted by the German raiders in the Indian Ocean and the submarines in the Mediterranean and about the British Isles. The wants of India were largely supplied from 1914 to 1917 from stocks in China, and even in 1918 the shipments from China continued. These shipments reduced the stocks in China below normal and partially explain the extraordinary demands of China this year. . . . . .
>
> "The extraordinary demand for silver for Asia, however, is not the only reason for the advance in price. Production has declined heavily, particularly in Mexico. The production of silver made its high mark in 1911, when the world's output was 226,192,000 fine ounces. From this it fell to 156,626,000 ounces in 1916, when Mexico's yield was estimated at only 22,000,000 ounces against over 70,000,000 in 1913. The production of the United States in 1918 was about 68,000,000, against 72,000,000 in 1914. For twenty years and more the production of silver in the United States has been almost wholly as a by-product in the reduction of copper and lead ores, but under the stimulus of higher prices there is a revival of interest in some of the old silver districts, and if the price is maintained it is probable that production will show some increase.
>
> "On the other hand, while production has been thus declining, coinage requirements have been increasing enormously. The rise of wages and prices, the state of full employment in all countries, and activity of trade have created a demand for more silver as pocket money, and altho silver has lost its old place as standard money, it is everywhere the money of small change."

Among the effects foreseen by expert observers if silver continues to soar are the disappearance of silver coins into the melting-pot, the increased issue of paper, the substitution of other and cheaper metals for coinage of small denominations, and a renewal of the old demand for a bimetallic instead of a gold standard. On this last point *The Americas* says:

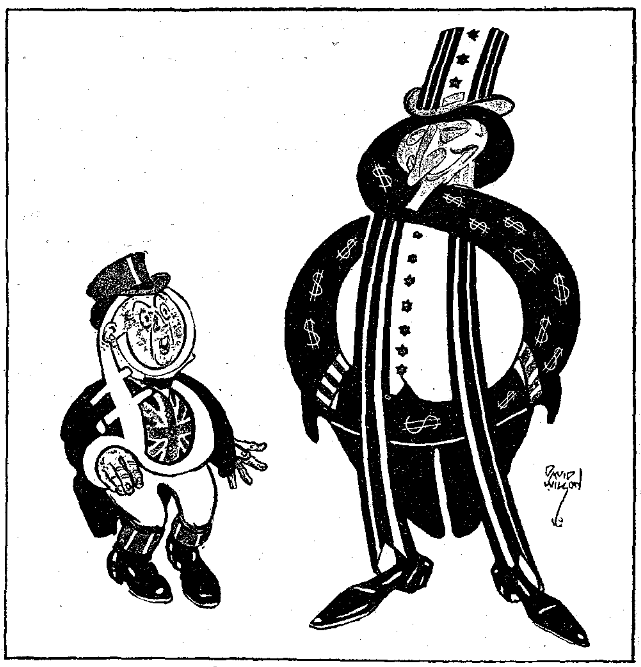
> "A double standard of value is as inconvenient and illogical as a double standard of time. In the old years when the volume of international transactions was insignificant compared with what it is now, cables few, mails slow, and arbitrage trading of little importance, the fluctuations of the two standards in relation to each other were of much less importance than they would be now. The business world strives for the highest possible degree of stability and accuracy in its transactions, and the single gold standard has demonstrated its superiority. For the present it is largely inoperative, but the confusion resulting shows its service more clearly. Every nation will want to get back to the gold standard as quickly as possible."

EUROPE'S MONEY IN A SINKING SPELL

WHEN A SWISS BREWER finds it cheaper to paste paper Austrian kronen on his beer-bottles than to have labels printed, and when the values of European currency are constantly reaching lower levels, it is perhaps no wonder that bankers are heeding Sir George Paish's solemn warning that the world is facing the greatest financial crisis of its history. In comparison with Europe's falling currency the American dollar is becoming so high as to interfere with foreign trade. Readers of the financial columns in the daily newspapers have noticed, with the editor of the Washington *Post*, that the German mark, normally worth twenty-four cents, "has gone down to three cents, with floods of paper marks issuing from the German presses in a frantic and fruitless effort to meet the situation"; that "the Austrian krone is almost worthless"; that the franc is worth about half its normal value; that "the Italian lira is diluted to a ruinous point," and "the money of several other European nations is depreciated, not excepting the British pound sterling." In fact, the pound sterling has been sinking steadily since last March, until one day last month it fell for a time below $4, and is now hovering just above that figure, instead of at its par value of $4.86. Whenever bankers, manufacturers, and exporters are asked, "What is the most important issue at this time to be settled satisfactorily?" the answer, says a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, is almost invariably, "the stabilizing of foreign exchange." Foreign exchange, as the New York *World* credits Mr. Hoover with observing, "is not the weather, but the barometer." And, says *The World*, "the storm which the present reading of this barometer portends is that of further dislocations in the American foreign trade with Europe to our own disadvantage." Newspaper writers agree with financial authorities that we in America can not afford simply to congratulate ourselves on our own superior financial position. As the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* points out, it is being made "practically prohibitive for European nations to make purchases of any kind in the United States, however much commodities of all kinds may be needed; this situation means deprivation and hardship for Europeans and eventually business depression in the United States." *The Odd Lot Review* (NewYork), an investment weekly, tells American business men that if they "expect to sell abroad they ought to do something to bolster up foreign exchange before it gets completely demoralized. Otherwise they will find their markets seriously restricted." This paper goes on to show just how the decline in foreign exchange is bound to hurt business here:



THE CONQUERORS!
—From *L'Asino* (Rome).



THAT SINKING FEELING.
—From *The Passing Show* (London).

> "The drop in foreign exchange means that the European customer will stop buying everything from us but the most essential commodities, such as food, coal, etc.
>
> "Take copper, for example. Ordinarily, the French importer of copper would have paid only about one franc per pound for the metal. Now, because it takes two francs to buy what one franc used to, he must pay twice as much. Under the circumstances the foreign customer has held off.
>
> "The result is that the copper-producers are left with an enormous surplus on hand which they have not been able to dispose of just because of the decline in foreign exchange. It is apparent, therefore, that the decline in the value of foreign currencies concerns us, and concerns us deeply.
>
> "Until exchange rates abroad on the United States get down to a point where the foreign customer does not have to pay a premium of 20 to 85 per cent.—depending upon the country in which he is doing business—for the goods he wants, domestic exporters (and this includes our manufacturers) will not be able to sell goods abroad in any quantity.
>
> "The situation is serious and requires stringent measures of relief. We can not afford to abandon Europe to her own devices. If we think well of our future we will aid Europe to the utmost. It is worth while considering this matter of foreign exchange. It is not much less a matter of life and death to us than it is to Europe."

Such being the situation, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* puts the question, "How can it be reformed?" It replies:

> "Many plans are being put forth, and that which promises most is the establishment of great credit corporations in this country which will take European collateral at heavy discount and await a favorable time for settlement. The only trouble with this plan is that the foreign merchant as a rule has little free collateral. . . . . . .
>
> "We ought to be buying much more than we sell, so as to restore exchange, but the opposite situation continues. Several billions of dollars are probably owing to this country for whose payment some sort of arrangement must eventually be made.

It is no wonder that financiers are looking upon the coming winter as the severest test of world stability."

The disabled nations of Europe, says the Washington *Post*, "must soon agree to conform to a plan of relief organized and supervised by the United States," and when such a plan "is evolved and agreed upon, the world will begin to be safe for democracy and other ideals. It is not safe now." Sir George Paish, the British financial authority, writes in the London *Globe* that "nothing but government action, not by one Government alone, but by all governments," can deal effectually with the situation. In a speech before the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, Mr. John K. Gardin commented on four suggested methods of improving the foreign-exchange situation: "Shipment of gold to this country; shipment of goods to this country; extension of long-term dollar credits, and purchase of foreign securities." In Mr. Gardin's judgment, as *The Financial World* (New York) quotes him:

> "The first is impossible, and, besides, we don't need or want more gold. The second is slowly readjusting itself. The third is practicable, but is a bank transaction. The fourth is an investment proposition, with unusually attractive features—namely, a chance for the enhancement of the principal and interest involved."

The writer of a leading article in *The Annalist* (New York) finds in the defeat of the Treaty, in the backwardness of American investors to buy European securities, and in the adjournment of Congress without passing legislation necessary to establish some form of foreign financing corporation, solid reasons for predicting the continuance of a falling exchange market. This, it says, will be bad for our foreign trade, but perhaps good for us in other ways:

> "If we experience a material reduction in exports, goods and commodities will begin to back up. We are producing at a tremendous pace, thanks to the unprecedented war-demand, and can not hope to consume all we produce. We have expanded our structure to accommodate the world. If the world can not avail itself of this accommodation because of lack of credits, our structure will very shortly overproduce, and then as the most natural thing prices will start to come down. It will not be a pleasant operation, deflation occasioned in this way, and there will be a good many who will sustain hurts while it is going on. But it will bring prices down finally, beyond a doubt, and those who believe that that is the most-to-be-desired result assert that the end will justify the means."

The story of exchange depreciation is epitomized by the Boston *News Bureau* in the figures given below. These figures are of November 1. Since then the German mark has gone below three cents and the pound sterling below $4, while the franc has declined below nine cents.

	Par	*Low*	*Deprec.*
Sterling	$4.8665	$4.06¼	16.5%
Francs	0.194	0.1039	46.5
Lire	0.194	0.0786	59.5
German marks	0.238	0.0205	91.0
Austrian crowns	0.203	0.0072	96.0

Moody's Investors Service (New York) informs us that—

> "The depreciation of the bills of Great Britain, the European small neutral nations, and of South-American countries may be attributed mostly to trade balances, and to their heavy purchases of foreign goods; but the depreciation of francs, marks, lire, and kronen seems to be due almost wholly to the paper-money inflation.
>
> "For us this foreign-exchange situation points to smaller net merchandise exports, increased competition with foreign goods both at home and abroad, a further decline in ocean freight-rates, special competition in such international products as dyes, chemicals, and textiles, and lower prices for the majority of products which are subject to foreign competition.
>
> "For Great Britain the monetary and foreign-exchange outlook is good; but for France it is filled with great difficulties; while the monetary position of Germany and Italy is very uncertain indeed. The European neutrals and Canada, Australia, Japan, and the South-American countries are in good shape."

THE FARMER WILL HOE HIS OWN ROW

FARMERS STAND "between the devil and the deep sea in the present struggle between capital and labor," says a contributor to *The National Stockman and Farmer*. "The farmer is an unhappy third party, whose favor is sought by both sides, but who can not choose because he belongs to neither. He is alike prospective ally and prospective goat. He is neither capitalist nor laborer, yet a combination of the two." It is roughly reckoned that there are five farmers to every organized laborer. That the farmer is "flirting with organized labor" is charged by the Peoria *Transcript*, but this is vehemently denied by numerous farmers' organizations throughout the country, notably the National Grange, representing about a million farmers, whose representatives sent to Samuel Gompers the following telegram in the form of a resolution adopted at the annual convention, in reply to his invitation for a conference at Washington: "The National Grange declines your invitation for a conference in Washington, December 13." If farmers' organizations should affiliate with labor, such an alliance "must be followed by divorce on the ground of incompatibility," is the opinion of *The Pittsburg National Stockman and Farmer*, and the Peoria *Transcript* believes that if the farmer "casts his lot with the American Federation of Labor, our Government will be on a Soviet basis in 1921."

"The radical misleaders of organized labor have long had hopes of, and of late have been making vain bids for, the support of the farmers," says the New York *Times*, "but the farmers are suspicious of millenniums to be attained by giving high pay for little work." Then this newspaper quotes one of the resolutions passed by the Farmers' National Congress: "We know that the forty-four-hour week can not feed the world, and we proclaim that it can not clothe it." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* asserts that "the farmers thus revealed the width of that abyss which separates them from the organized wage-earners of this country," and the Sharon *Herald* observes that "the trouble comes from the fact that too much stress is put upon the forty-four-hour week for labor, and not enough upon labor for the forty-four-hour week."

Declaring that the farmer can not be held responsible for increase in the cost of living that will result from increased wages and shorter working hours in industry, the National Grange at their annual convention recently adopted a resolution to the effect that such "increase will affect farm wages and hours of farm labor in the same way and still further decrease farm production and increase farm costs." The Grange also showed where it stood in the matter of immigrants who do not declare their intention of becoming American citizens. "We demand," the resolution said in part, "legislation making possible the deportation of all foreigners who have not taken out their naturalization papers within a limited, stated period."

The wide divergence of the agricultural interest from the industrial interest is commented upon by the Minneapolis *Journal*, which says:

> "Labor wants high wages and low prices, while the farmers want low wages and high prices. While neither may be entirely satisfied with the present régime of high wages and high prices, it would seem to be a rather difficult job to get them on to the same platform. Labor is doing its best by agitation and strikes to make everything the farmer buys cost him more. Incidentally the things the farmer produces also cost more. But just how the two classes could be induced to pull together is something of a mystery. The joining of two great bodies of voters in such a way is an alluring project. But it will be a pretty task to get the farmer and the workingman into the same political boat. They are not going in the same direction.
>
> "There is another difficulty that is deeper. It is the reluctance of large numbers of American citizens everywhere to vote as farmers or as workingmen, and their decided preference for

voting as American citizens with the good of their country at heart."

The widely circulated prediction that labor and the farmers would join in some sweeping political movement seems, therefore, to have been founded upon nothing more than hope. The farmers' organizations, which have as their special missions the conservation of the soil, an increase in its products, improvement in stock, poultry, grain, and fruit, facility in exchanging produce, and care in the selection of seed and its distribution, represent approximately one-third of the population of the country, according to their statistics. This fact leads the Dallas *Farm and Ranch* to conclude that "all unionism desires is the farmer's strength, not his counsel." The Indianapolis *Union*, however, which styles itself the oldest labor paper in the United States, flatly denies that labor seeks an alliance with the farmers; that it "has its hands full keeping down Bolsheviki and other vermin without the addition of the agricultural cootie." Continues *The Union:*

> "There is nothing in common between the man who works for a wage and the farmer. The main object in life of the wage-earner is to get for as little outlay in money or toil as possible the wherewith to feed himself and his family. The sole object of the farmer is to get as much as possible for the food-products that the man in industry must buy to live. If it were not for the restraining influence of the abused middleman the two would be at each other's throats.
>
> "We do not believe that there is a predatory interest in this country but agriculture. It controls congresses and legislatures and compels legislation in its own interest and to the exclusion of all other interest. It forces the Government to an expense of forty million dollars a year to serve it through a governmental department which occasionally isolates a bug; it sets the country by the ears with the bugaboo of a boll-weevil when the price of cotton is to be boosted; it exploits everything from spring rains to early frosts to bolster the price of wheat. And between seasons the bucolic brother puts in his time beating the tax-collector and denouncing 'Capitalism'—the farmer invented the term in its opprobrious sense. Having a low sense of morality until his years beget in him a fear of hell, the farmer takes no thought for the welfare of any member of any other class. And he would dominate the country by numbers if, in the providence of God, he was not led to the practise of not sparing the club and spoiling the child. His autocratic and domineering rule at home has such a chastening influence on the more intelligent of his offspring that the roads city-ward are kept open by youths of spirit who seek the city to fulfil the destiny of this nation and recruit the forces of industry in order that there shall be a better market for the old man's pigs."

A contemporary Socialist organ, Victor Berger's Milwaukee *Leader*, has just the opposite opinion regarding the desirability of labor affiliating with farmers' organizations. In an editorial entitled "Unite and Conquer," it offers this advice:

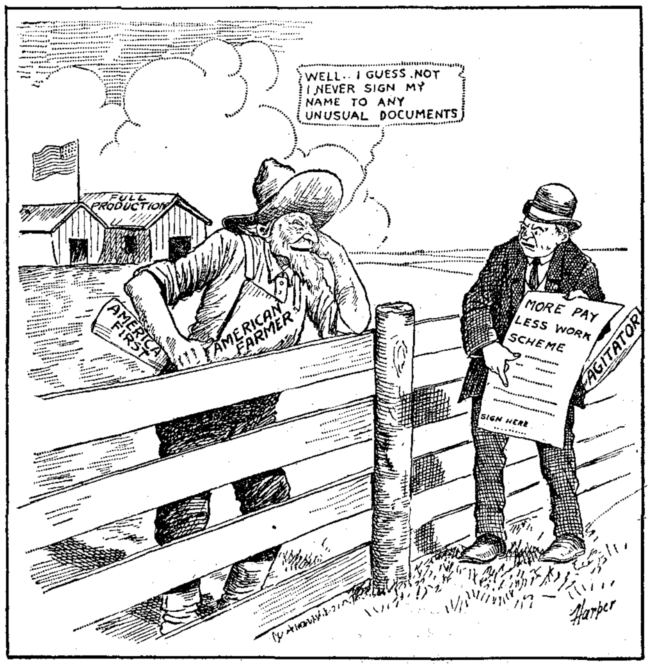
> "It is of great importance that the farmers and the wage-workers should pull together. They both work for their living. Their larger interests are identical. If there are any details in which these interests are antagonistic, these should be adjusted, in view of the identity of the larger interests.
>
> "Each of these sections of the working class would be at a disadvantage without the support of the other.
>
> "Big business thoroughly understands the import of the maxim 'divide and conquer.' It has followed that policy for years—dividing its enemies—leading them to fight one another, while it robbed both of them.
>
> "The farmers and the wage-earners should unite and conquer."

Judging from the unanimous resolutions adopted by practically all farmers' organizations, and from editorials in leading farm papers, there is little likelihood of the farmers joining labor in "One Big Union"; in fact, thinks the Montgomery *Advertiser*, any one who dreamed of such a coalition must have a "poor understanding of farmer psychology." An interesting triangle, however, was suggested in Kansas recently when the Kansas State Board of Agriculture said in a statement:

> "We challenge capital and labor to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, with agriculture, upon the platform of Americanism.
>
> "While prices on much of what the farmer produces have been going down, the cost of production continues to mount. Wages were never before so high, nor help so scarce. Everything the farmer buys—as implements, machinery, and other necessities—has very greatly increased. He not only takes chances on fluctuating markets and transportation uncertainties, but constantly faces the risk of crop failure."

Even if labor and the farmer should combine, thinks the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, the results sought would not be obtained:

> "The notion that the wage-earner and the farmer by joining their economic strength will be able to control wages, prices, hours of labor, interest rates, etc., is fallacious. The only effect of so unnatural a combination is the increase of both prices and wages, a condition not fundamentally different from that which now prevails. In this condition the salaried man and the professional man suffer for a time, but eventually their suffering brings about a reaction—they are unable or unwilling to buy the food from the farmer and the finished product from the worker, so that the worker and the farmer are set to washing each other's shirts.
>
> "The farmer and the wage-worker were paid high prices and high wages as an incentive to greater production during the war. The salaried man was not considered. He was not listed in an essential occupation, and within the age limit he was sent to the front or the training-camps. The wage-worker, with his high wages, had to buy the farmer's dear wheat, pork, beef, and other food-products; the farmer, with his high prices, had to pay for his clothing, his implements, his lumber, all manufactured under high wages. And neither the farmers nor the wage-workers are satisfied. The economic mistake of forcing the salaried man out of the circle was made, and, as farmers pointed out, is being made worse by shorter wage-days and higher wages."



PERHAPS HE REMEMBERS THE OLD LIGHTNING-ROD SLICKER.

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age Herald.*

In replying to an invitation from Samuel Gompers to attend the conference at Washington to discuss cooperation between the farmers and labor, and cooperation in selling products produced by the farmers and the purchase of products necessary to farmers, Milo D. Campbell, chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations, gave in the Chicago *Tribune* the following reasons for declining:

> "I fully agree with you that the farmers have many common interests with the toilers of the cities.
>
> "But events of the last year, and particularly of the last few weeks, have, in my opinion, alienated much of the good will toward organized labor that was previously in the heart of the farmers. For this condition you may not be responsible, nor other sane and conservative members of the A. F. of L.
>
> "I think that I can appreciate the difficult position you hold;

but at this moment your team is running away. We, as farmers, would be glad to aid in stopping them, but not to ride in the wagon. We do want the right to sell collectively our farm products and the right to buy our necessities collectively; but we do not ask the right to impose our collective agent upon any purchaser, nor the right to tell any purchaser, if he does not want our collected products at the price we name, that he must arbitrate, or that he must not supply his wants from any other source if he would avoid trouble."

The Philadelphia *North American*, in a double-column editorial, emphasizes the fact that the farmer is the last man to be tempted into an alliance with a special class, "for he is of all classes—capitalist, property-owner, employer, laborer, merchant, and consumer in one." During the war, this paper points out, "organized labor told the farm-hands that eight hours of indifferent labor should make a day's work in the fields as well as factory. Beset by excessive wage-demands and also by decreased man-power in the midst of his vital planting and harvesting season, when an arbitrarily limited work-day would spell ruin, the farmer's sympathy for unionism perceptibly chilled." Continues *The North American:*

"Indeed, if the proposed conference were held, the farmers would be likely to give Mr. Gompers and his lieutenants a singularly uncomfortable day in defending the policies of organized labor. They would remind him that behind his leadership of profest conservatism his organization is virtually dominated by radicals and revolutionaries; that numberless strikes have been called in defiance of Federation orders; that the steel strike and the coal strike show the destructive influences which threaten to control unionism; that he publicly defended Foster, the syndicalist agitator, who has preached for years antidemocratic revolution; that on the eve of the meeting of the miners' leaders to consider the judicial decree commanding withdrawal of the strike order he issued a statement denouncing the Government's course and the mandate of the court."

Representative of the unanimity of thought among farm journals throughout the country, such as *The Rural New Yorker, The Prairie Farmer, The Wisconsin Agriculturist, The Nebraska Farmer, The Southland Farmer, The Ohio Farmer, The American Agriculturist, The Michigan Farmer, The Kansas Farmer,* and *The Agricultural Review*, is the following from *Michigan Business Farming*, which believes the affiliation of labor with the farmer is "an important question which may affect the entire future of American agriculture," and as an indication of the tenor of the editorial, quotes Æsop's fable of the lion and the fox. Says this farmers' organ:

"Labor finds that it is not powerful enough alone to dictate to the employers and the Government. Labor has been tactless enough to disregard public sentiment. Its attitude has been of a notoriously public-be-damned character. But labor now knows that public opinion is the greatest power on earth and that no cause can long prosper that does not meet with public approval. Labor realizes too late that it has been indifferent to the public welfare and has thoughtlessly antagonized a great body of people who, if properly appealed to and their interest properly respected, would now present an irresistible force to back labor up in its reasonable efforts to secure better working conditions.

"What does labor propose to give to the farmers in exchange for their support? Nothing. Perhaps the labor-leaders mean well, and a little later on, after the farmers have helped them to get what they are after, will turn their attention to the farmers' problems. But this is doubtful. If the labor-leaders haven't anything to offer to the farmers now when they need their assistance so badly, does it stand to reason they will have anything to offer when they no longer need the farmer?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

When H. C. L. meets Christmas shopping, then comes the tug of war! —*Washington Post.*

It's a good thing the almighty dollar got its reputation before the high-cost wave struck us.—*Detroit Journal.*

Kolchak moves from Omsk to Tomsk, which, freely translated, probably means from bad to worse.—*Chicago Post.*

One might remark that the unorganized housewife has no delusions about what constitutes a day's work.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The foundations of world peace should be sunk pretty deep, because they'll have to support lots of tall stories.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The marble dome over the National Capitol is not the only marble dome intimately connected with that building.—*Columbia Record.*

There seem to be splendid opportunities for the young man who goes to Mexico and grows up in the ransom business.—*Columbia Record.*

It still looks, in this League of Nations business as tho Wilson may have had the vision, but the Senate is going to insist upon having the revision. —*Manila Bulletin.*

In an article on the railway strike here, the *Temps* says that the problem really comes to this: "Should a worker be paid according to the good which he does, or the evil which he might be capable of doing?" —*London Times.*

A German mark is now worth almost as much as an iron cross.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Instead of pocketing the Treaty, the President might give it to Burleson to mail.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

The mere fact that President Wilson wants something is not an argument against it.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Some of the knocking on wood in this country is beginning to be noticed by the friends of General Leonard.—*Houston Post.*

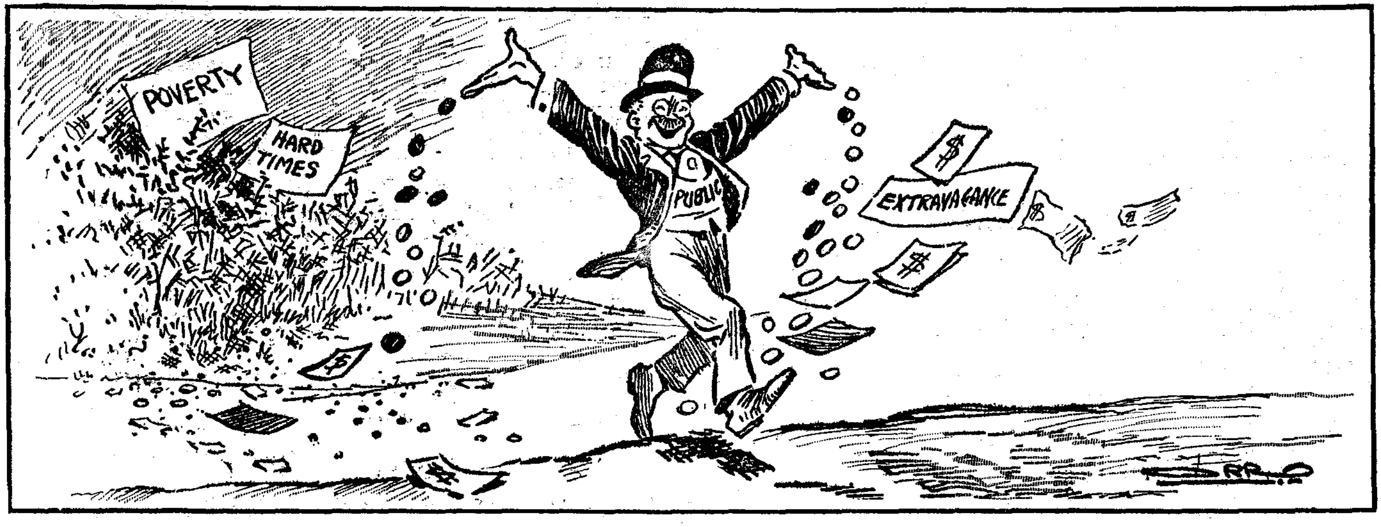
There is little color in prison life, but that promises to be changed for the better soon, when the Reds get there.—*New York World.*

If he makes another race Senator Lodge may be able to run on the platform—"he kept us out of peace."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The President of the Chinese Republic has resigned. He probably has no Senate to make life interesting.—*The Trade Unionist (Washington, D. C.).*

The Literary Digest refers to it as "the bouncing of Berger," but we hope that doesn't imply any possibility of a come-back.—*Little Rock Arkansas Democrat.*

Kansas school-teachers are trying to find some way to get salaries raised in their profession. Have they ever thought of getting the Administration at Washington to take over the schools?—*Kansas City Star.*

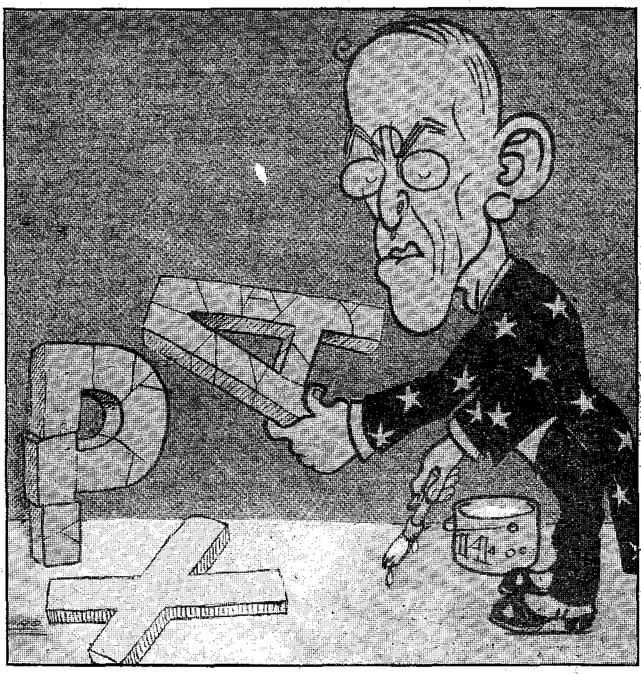


WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE? —**Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.**

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICA'S ABANDONMENT OF EUROPE

AMERICA'S INVETERATE POLICY of "strictly business" is seen by some German observers in the Senate's failure to ratify the Peace Treaty. America leaped into the battlefield of Europe and won the plaudits of the Allied world as the knight paramount of nations,but now that Europe is struggling back to consciousness and order, America politely withdraws and proclaims anew her aversion to foreign "entangling alliances." But while some German journals put this interpretation on the Treaty's failure, other German observers rather welcome this stumbling block to peace, because they see in it prospect of gain for what is left of the Teuton cause. Among the Allies, the greatest disappointment, if not resentment, is apparently felt by the French. In Great Britain, we learn from London dispatches, there are no less than four schools of thought about the attitude and action of the United States. The ultra-Conservatives feel America would be acting rightly if it withdrew to "splendid isolation," and they urge the same course for Britain. Then there are Conservatives, headed by the Northcliffe press,who believe Britain has most to gain from a League of Nations. This group counsels patience toward America, tho it insists upon the seriousness of things as they are. Another Conservative group, we are told, is "hysterical" over the apparent withdrawal of America from European affairs, and would bring her back at any cost. Finally there are the Liberals, soured and resentful, because they trusted in America as the "backbone of the League which was to lead Europe away from a reaction to militarism," which they have always opposed. Now they feel they have been set adrift in a "sea of reaction." The advanced labor attitude is perhaps best expressed by the Socialist London "Daily Herald," which speaks of the "corrupt Treaty" and accuses President Wilson of having sacrificed everything to the League of Nations which became "a clique of cabinets instead of a league of peoples," and it adds: "The only international that will work is the red international---the true union of peoples." The holdup of peace by America is said not to have alarmed Italy, but rather to have pleased that country, and it is even suggested, we learn from press dispatches, that Italy may put the Allies in an embarrassing position by renewing her demands for Fiume and the other Adriatic ports. America has objected to these demands, it is recalled, and Italy may insist upon them, now that the United States is "out of the way." Yet it is considered almost impossible that the Allies would yield to Italy, we are told, for "altho the United States may have lost some moral prestige because of her refusal to abide by what Europe considers a United States project, she commands universal respect as a most powerful nation, and all Powers will bid for her goodwill, even tho she is not a member of the League."



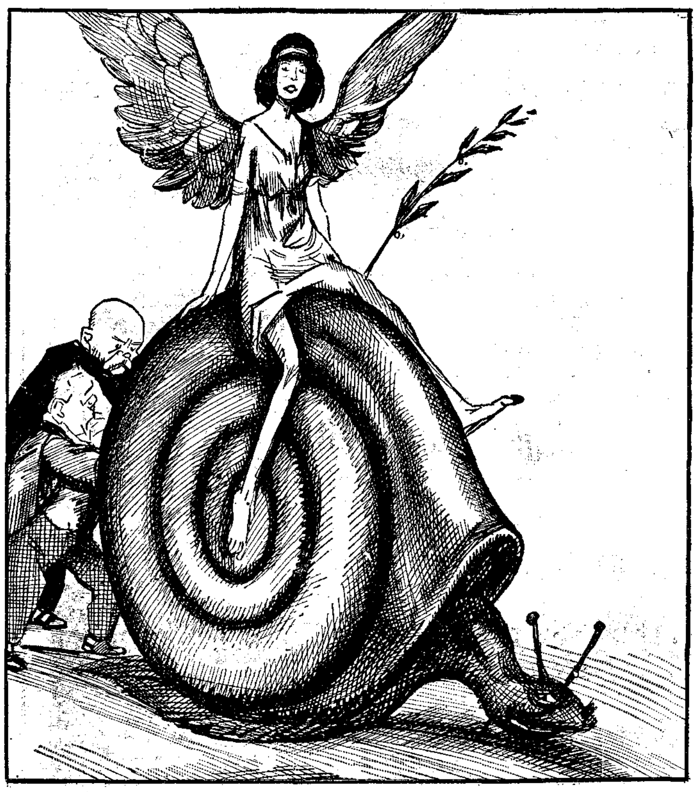
NON-SIMPLIFIED SPELLING
"It's a simple word, but it's hard to get the letters to stick together."
----"Campana de Gracia" (Barcelona).

In the German press an editorial said to reflect the "cautious tentative view" of America's action,which is held in Government circles, especially by Socialist members, is published by the Berlin "Vorwärts," which says Germany faces a situation of international law unprecedented in world history. The conditions of the Peace Treaty have been fulfilled because it has been ratified by Germany and three of the principal Powers, yet the Treaty "cannot become effective, because America's participation is an inevitable postulate for its execution." America has a place in all the commissions, and the League of Nations changes face completely if America does not join, according to the "Vorwärts," which proceeds:

> "Germany has pledged itself to submit to the dictum of the commissions, but not to commissions arbitrarily made up by the other side. As facts are, therefore, Germany could take the standpoint that we are prepared to carry out the peace, but only as prescribed in the treaty. We will acknowledge the competence of the

commissions whose composition is according to the treaty, but will not acknowledge the competence of commissions otherwise made up. Thereby the whole peace treaty would go by the board.It would be necessary to agree on a new treaty."

Bitter is the mood of the Nationalistic Berlin "Täglische Rundschau," which charges that "first the Americans make a scrap heap of Europe and then withdraw with a noble gesture of duty, and leave Europe to its misery. That's the real thing in the sense of American business."



THE SNAIL'S PACE OF PEACE
----"L'Asino" (Rome).

The value of the Treaty without the United States is estimated by the Socialist Paris "l'Humanite" as follows:

"No one can suppose that the war would have ended the way it did if America had remained an onlooker. Of what value will peace be if the United States is not a participant? There are certain clauses in the treaty which particularly interest France. They run the risk of revealing themselves extremely fragile if the American Senate affects indifference about them."

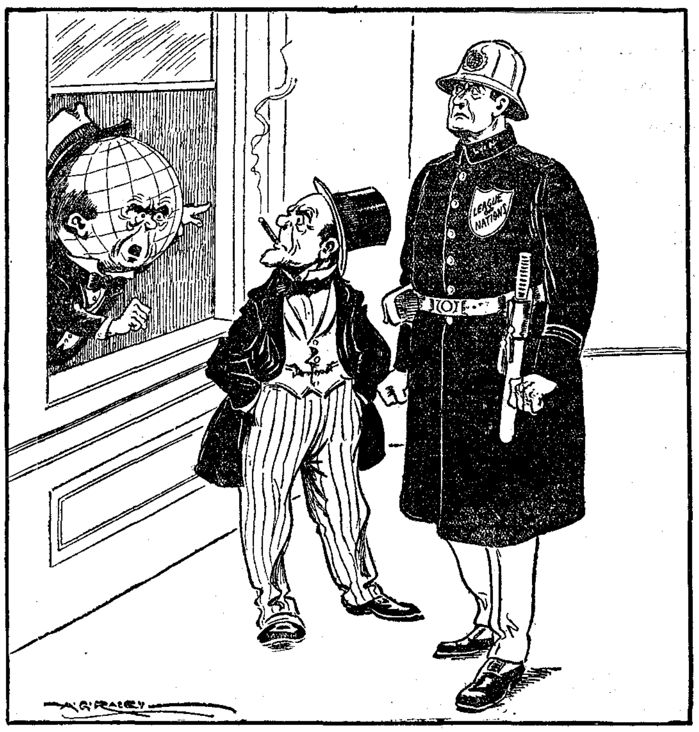
Says the Paris "Midi":

"It is true that all may work out well in the end. But the Old World, no matter what happens, will make some reflections. It will say, for instance, that the American Constitution is far from the perfect model it has been pictured to our Government. Its greatest fault, which the Americans themselves now recognize,is that it has created a permanent separation between the executive power represented by the President and the Ministers chosen outside of Parliament and the Congress at Washington. These two independent powers, growing out of the same universal suffrage, are condemned to make faces at each other. From this misunderstanding the affairs of the country are rarely free.

"Let us, then, speak a good word for the excellent French Constitution, which has no such misfits. It is true that there are those who speak of reforming it and making it like the American Constitution. Well, we always have people who are too much inspired."

BONUS DENIED CANADA'S FIGHTERS

RELIEF, NOT REGRET, is said to be felt by most of Canada's returned soldiers that what is known as the "Flynn gratuities" will not be authorized by the Government. This avowal is made in some military circles where the proposal that the returned soldiers should receive a bonus of $2,000, is said to be favored by the minority only of former service men. The bonus plan takes its name from Sergeant Flynn who set it in motion with the aid of fellow soldiers. The main reason why the Parliamentary investigating committee disapproved of the plan, we are told, is that the Canadian Government has not the money to put it into effect. There are other reasons of weight, one of which is that in the matter of cash gratuity when mustered out, as the Toronto "Globe" notes, the Canadian private is better off than the privates of the United States, Great Britain, and all the other Dominions. In the view of this daily, what is most needed now is more generous treatment of the partially disabled and unfit, and sufficient deposits of money in the Patriotic Fund in the great industrial centers to carry through the winter all returned soldiers who, through no fault of their own, have been unable to secure employment.



THE DELAY!
THE WORLD--"There's murder being done in Armenia Alley by the Turk and Tartar gunmen! What are you delaying the policeman for?"
U. S. SENATE--"He's not on duty until I see that he is dressed to suit me, murder or no murder."
----"Border Cities Star" (Windsor, Ont.)

The Hamilton "Times" assures us that the vote on the special committee's report opposing cash gratuities "makes it certain that the veterans will have no hope of success for their proposal while the present Parliament lives; and it is equally certain that there is no party in the House which has any burning desire to espouse the soldier's present demands."

The Peterborough "Farm and Dairy" points to the gratifying fact that the majority of the returned men have not endorsed the gratuity demand, and at the same time remarks:

"We owe our returned men the best possible chance to get back into civil life and in this Canada is doing more through her Soldier's Civil Re-establishment Branch than any other country. Viewing our war record in this light and taking into consideration the financial crisis through which the country is passing, the Parliamentary Committee was quite justified in turning down the demands of the United Veteran's League."

A grateful country owes the returned soldier most generous treatment, cordially declares the Montreal "Star," and it promises that:

"He will get it; public opinion would see that he did, even were there, as there is not, the least disposition in high places to treat him otherwise. The returned soldier, like everyone else, will be quick enough to distinguish between a sincere desire to serve him and a badly concealed attempt to corral his vote."

The report of the reestablishment committee, says the Winnipeg "Manitoba Free Press," contains many points of interest on Canadian finances which must be reserved for future discussion, "but it has served to emphasize the serious nature of the problem, and the necessity for looking ahead before we leap into new and heavy expenditures." On the other hand, among the journals that seem favorably inclined, we have the London "Free Press" which thinks the Government might do something, at least, for the soldiers, and asks:

"Does the Government lack the means to require at our hands a levy that would to some extent at least satisfy the demands which the soldiers have made, or is it merely wanting in courage? Obviously, it is a difficult matter for any Government. But we have two horns of a dilemma -- a dissatisfied soldiery or a tax that, heavy tho it may be, we escaped payment of by the narrowest margin in any event."

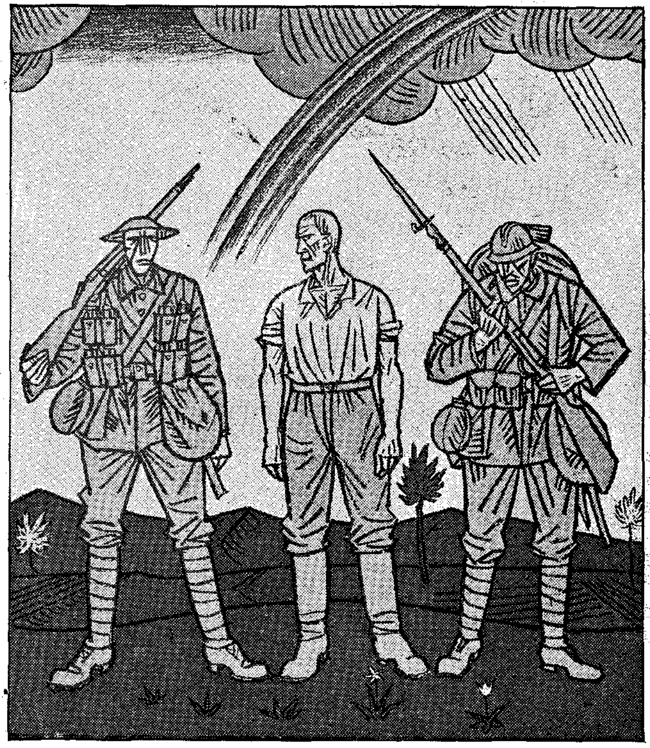
The Port Arthur "News Chronicle" bids the men overlook the "seeming affront" and bide their time until more favorable circumstances rule, for:

"It is a certainty that the country as a whole wants to discharge the debt it owes the men who fought. While unanimity can never be secured in regard to any specific demand or proposal, we are satisfied that a compromise can be effected in time which will give general satisfaction to the more moderately disposed men and the public."

The Govan "Prairie Times" wonders how far war profits would help foot the bill of the veterans' demand and feels sure that they might cover it wholly or in part, "but they would at least open the way to meet a demand which is neither unfair nor unjust."

AMERICA'S MILITARY MENACE

FAR EAST WARNINGS of the menace militarized America thrusts in the face of the world are spreading with something like wild-fire rapidity in certain Asian countries. They would largely remain unknown, except to readers of native newspapers, were it not for the fact that a staunch defender of Uncle Sam appears on the scene to expose the fantastic rumor in its naked falsity. This volunteer defender is the Hongkong "Telegraph," which charges a section of the Japanese press with slander of America for "its alleged militaristic aims." It cites in particular extracts of an article in the Osaka "Mainichi," translations of which have gained considerable currency in the Far East in papers of other language than the Japanese. This Hongkong daily tells us that:



A GERMAN HINT OF ALLIED DRIFT TO MILITARISM

"You have freed me from militarism. How long shall you stand it yourselves?"

"Simplicissimus (Munich)

"The gravamen of the article to which we refer is that the United States intends keeping up a military strength much above the pre-war standard, and that the idea of military training to young men, without enlisting them in the Army, 'testifies to the great promptings of the militaristic spirit of America.' The Japanese commentator even says that while America has during the war deprecated militarism and urged the restriction of armaments, she is now acting contrary to her professions and is trying to throw dust in the eyes of the world in order that she may appear as its saviour. Even more deliberately malicious than this observation is the remark that it was not absolutely impossible for America to have stayed out of the war, and that her ultimate object in coming in was to assume control of the world. That is sheer nonsense, of course, but even nonsense gets read and talked about, and the writer of these sentiments brands himself as a

> mischief-maker by indulging in such lying assertions. But even on point of fact this Japanese commentator is sadly astray. He talks of a future American Army four or five times stronger than before the war. We know what a magnificent Army the United States raised for war service, but practically the whole of those millions have now been demobilised, and according to an official statement just made by the United States War Department, after the end of October the average strength of the Army will be 350,000 men, which, with the National Guard, is about the pre-war figure."

The Hongkong "Telegraph" recalls that there has been much discussion in the United States on the question of the Army, and those who have taken note of it are aware that the "drift of opinion is not in favor of a big army, and that, whatever is done, no militaristic ideas should be favored." It points out moreover that·

> "There is ever reference in the article mentioned to the fact that American troops have been sent to Siberia, the writer citing this circumstance as 'the most glaring evidence of the workings of a spirit of militarism and aggressiveness and of lust for supremacy.' There is probably more in this comment than meets the eye In any case, what shall we say of the reported intention of Japan to increase her forces on the Siberian front? No; it is not America that is militaristic. The whole spirit of her people is dead against the suggestion; the history of this liberty-loving nation discredits it."

WHY JAPAN IS DISTRUSTED

JAPAN IS MISTRUSTED because she is misunderstood, and this world-wide misunderstanding is due to various causes, some of which are cited in the Tokyo "Taikan" by no less a personage than Viscount Ishii. He accompanies them with earnest advice to his compatriots that they avoid rash utterance, whether in public or in private life, because heedless speech is responsible for much misapprehension about Japan. Among reasons for mistrust of Japan, he gives the rumors of a Japanese-German alliance, which did no slight damage to Japan's diplomatic position during the war. Viscount Ishii confesses with regret that his strenuous efforts to put an end to these rumors proved unsuccessful. They are said by certain people to result from an interview given by Viscount Terauchi, but Baron Ishii assures us that the rumors existed before the interview. altho the interview, it may be contended, gave them added weight. Such rumors do Japan harm not only in war but also in peace, and they should be traced to their source and exploded. Another reason for the rumors of a Japanese-German alliance, Baron Ishii says, is the series of articles by various ex-Ministers and university professors published in the "Yamato" in 1916, and he continues:

> "It is true those articles were mostly of a pro-German character and contained bitter criticisms of Britain, and that many people,--I among them--read them with grave anxiety. While it has to be remembered that the praise of Germany was rather utilised for the purpose of criticising Britain, it is undeniable that they served to arouse suspicion of Japan abroad. But nevertheless they were not the chief cause for the rumors concerning Japan's diplomacy.
>
> "In my opinion, the chief cause lay in the criticisms, as well as the question, or rather accusations, in the Diet on Japan's participation in the so-called Pact of London of October 1915. This agreement was concluded on September 5th, 1914, between Britain, France, and Russia, and provided that the three Governments should not form a separate peace during the war, and that none of them should conclude any terms of peace without the previous consent of the other two Governments."

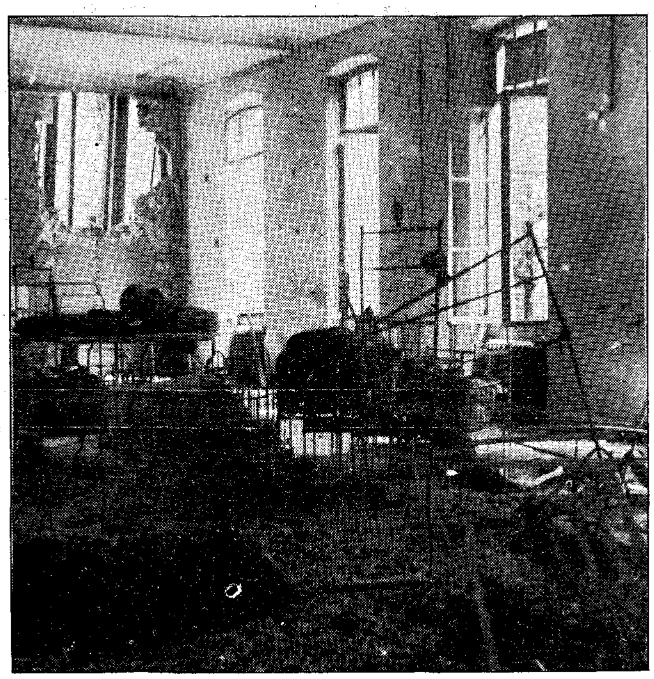
When Japan joined the pact, Britain, France, and Russia welcomed its act most heartily, Baron Ishii relates, for it furnished clear evidence to the whole world of the solidarity of the Allies. But of course questions were put to the Government in the Diet about the entry of Japan into the pact, and Baron Ishii says that foreigners inferred from these inquiries that the Japanese had intentions of a separate peace with Germany but were prevented from concluding one by the pact. Moreover, the idea of a separate peace is associated naturally with alliance with the enemy. But Baron Ishii assures us that these interpellations in the Diet were purely political maneuvers of attack on the Government, and "even those who put such thoughtless questions were fully aware that the conclusion of a separate peace with the enemy was not advisable for Japan." The moral of Baron Ishii's recital is that the Japanese people in general should avoid "careless and indiscreet utterances," and should not try to make political capital out of diplomatic affairs in the Diet, in the press, or at public meetings, nor in their private capacity or official position. Finally he tells us of the anxiety suffered by Marquis Saionji, of the Japanese delegation of the Peace Conference, when he discovered that some Europeans considered the Japanese as bellicose as the Germans. This misunderstanding the Marquis found more deeply rooted than is generally believed.

Baron Ishii confesses that he feels "exactly the same" as does the Marquis Saionji about this spreading impression in Europe which merits the notice not only of the Japanese people but also of the Japanese Government. Baron Ishii concedes that the questions in the Diet about the Pact of London are not solely responsible for rumors of a Japanese-German alliance, and cites them as a conspicuous instance of hurtful publicity. At the same time he impresses upon his compatriots the fact that "not a few people are afraid of Japan's expansion and are watching with scrutinizing eyes every opportunity to injure the reputation of Japan." The Kobe "Japan Chronicle" ponders Viscount Ishii's statements and notes that "it is a common complaint that Japan is misunderstood by the whole world, which may be another way of stating that Japan misunderstands the whole world."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE "BIG BERTHA" AN ACCIDENT

THE GERMANS WERE AS MUCH SURPRISED at the long range of the "Big Berthas" that shelled Paris, as were the Allies. It was built to shoot about 37 miles and actually carried about twice as far The idea of turning it on Paris did not occur to its owners until they found this out. At any rate, this is the tale that was told by a German major in the Rhine province to Robert Haven Schauffler, a Boston author and musician, serving at the time as an officer with the A. E. F. Mr. Schauffler's story of what the German told him is printed in "The Boston Herald," which claims that what it calls the "inside story of the Big Bertha that sent its shells crashing over Paris" is now revealed for the first time. The German major s name is not given, and there are other omitted links in the chain of evidence that might prove fatal to it in a court of law. Says the "Herald" reporter, in his account of the American officer's account of the German's account:



Copyrighted, Press Illustrating Service.

WHAT "BIG BERTHA "DID TO A PARIS NURSERY

"Mr. Schauffler, known to the public through his books and his contributions to the 'Atlantic Monthly' and other magazines, got the story about the big gun from a German major, in whose home he was billeted when on detached service in a town in the Rhine province.

"While the two were talking about the guns used by the various armies during the war their conversation narrowed down to the 'Big Bertha' that had shelled Paris, and the German major remarked casually:

"'The inventor is a personal friend of mine--- the gun that fired on Paris was under my personal observation for months.'

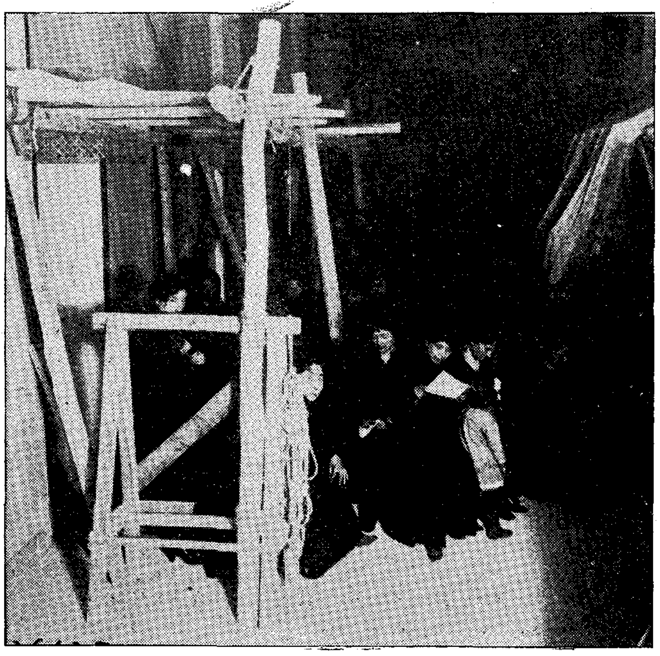
"Then and there Mr. Schauffler made a vow to find out the principle on which the gun worked, altho the major refused to tell him the details. They continued their conversation about the gun, and Mr. Schauffler advanced one theory after another. Finally he said:

"'If I guess the principle will you tell me if I am right?'

"The major agreed. Mr. Schauffler guessed right, and the major went on to tell him the rest of the story.

"Four of these 'Big Berthas' had been built. The gun which shelled Dunkirk, and which later exploded, killing several members of the gun crew, was 'Number 2.' 'Number 3' fired on Paris. This was the gun which the major knew about.

"The gun was 33 meters (about 100 feet) long. It had two tubes, which fitted end to end, the bore of the forward tube being smaller that that of the rear. The aiming apparatus was separate from the gun, off a little to one side, connected with the gun by an intricate and delicate system of levers. 'The gunner played on it,' said Mr. Schauffler, 'just as an organist plays on a detached electrical keyboard.' The gun stood in a regular heavy artillery emplacement. It fired at an angle of 60 degrees. Forty-five degrees is supposed to achieve the maximum carrying distance for a shell. When the 15-inch shell of the Big Bertha reached a certain height, the force of gravity naturally began to pull it down."



Copyrighted, Underwood & Underwood.

SCENE IN A PARIS CELLAR DURING BOMBARDMENT

The principle on which the gun worked, and which Mr. Schauffler had guessed, was this: When the shell reached an angle of 45 degrees it shot a smaller shell -- a 9.8-inch shell -- which did the actual damage when it reached its mark. This theory had already been advanced by artillery experts, but the objection had always been raised that the first shell would not have stability enough to fire a second. We read on:

"Mr. Schauffler contended that the tremendous rotation of the 15-inch shell, when fired at an angle of 60 degrees, would give it sufficient stability to fire the second shell. This second shell, being smaller, would be carried further by the tremendous velocity than the larger shell would be blown back, thereby reaching an unheard-of distance.

"This is what actually happened.

"'The gun was built to fire 60 kilometres,' (37 miles) said the old major. 'On the first day it was to be fired everything was in readiness. Fifty-eight kilometres away our airplanes waited to spot the shot.

"'The gunner was given the signal. He fired. He waited for the report on the shot. Something was wrong. The spotters reported that they could not find it -- to all appearances the shell had gone floating off into space like a planet. It was baffling.

"'The next day complaints began to come from peasants in a country 118 kilometres (71 miles) away that an unseen airplane was bombarding them with heavy stuff. They wanted protection. Our airplanes flew over. To their amazement, they found that the shell of the Big Bertha had landed in the village, 118 kilometres away. They reported the extraordinary event to headquarters.

"'Then and there the idea of shelling Paris was conceived. The gun was not built for that purpose at all -- it happened through a remarkable case of miscalculation. It took 20 hours to make the calculation for the first shot on Paris, and when the gun was fired German airplanes were over the city to spot it. The first three Big Berthas fired three times a day, but the fourth shot eight times a day.'

"Another interesting piece of information which Mr. Schauffler got from the major was the distance at which the Germans kept the guns. The Allies believed that the guns were a long distance behind the German lines. They were in error. The Big Berthas were a scant seven kilometres behind the front German line. At first they were camouflaged in thick woods, but later, when the Germans found that the smoke hung heavy in the branches, they removed the guns to ordinary barns in open fields. The major told Mr. Schauffler that at times over 100 allied airplanes circled over the barn where 'Number 3' was concealed, but that they never spotted it.

"The old major evidently thought he had said enough, but he did not reckon with American persistence. Mr. Schauffler wanted to know a few more details.

"'What's the inventor's name?' he asked.

"The major would not answer this. He did tell Mr. Schauffler, however, that the inventor had been captured by the British, and that they had never known the prize they had. Later, when Mr. Schauffler told the British authorities about it, 'they didn't seem to be interested,' he said. The major further told him that the constructor of the gun was a man about 40 years old, and that when the gun was being made no one guessed that it would ultimately 'over-shoot its mark' by a distance of 58 kilometres.

"Later, Mr. Schauffler learned that the guns all stopped firing when the Germans realized that they could never break through the western front. 'Number 2,' which had shelled Dunkirk, blew up, owing to some faulty construction in the two inner tubes. The other three, including 'number 3' together with emplacements, aiming apparatus, ammunition, etc., were destroyed by the Germans to prevent their falling into the hands of the Allies. The British captured one of the two tubes of one of them, and thought for a time that they had the whole gun, -- at least, the Germans like to believe that the British thought so. But the British have a habit of not telling all they know, so perhaps they were never fooled at all. The officers and men in the four gun crews were scattered and transferred to different regiments in the German Army, the better to prevent any information leaking out."

ALCOHOL STILL KING

KING ALCOHOL HAS NOT BEEN DETHRONED by prohibition. He has only moved his throne over into an adjoining building, and will reign over industry instead of the club and the cabaret. Instead of putting a stop to the use of alcohol, prohibition will eventually increase it about tenfold, according to facts brought out at a recent convention of chemists. It will all have to be made undrinkable by denaturing it in some of the forty ways now approved by the Government. As gasoline gets higher, alcohol will be more and more used as a motor fuel; for compounds of it are even now sold at a price but little higher than that of the familiar petroleum product. Alcohol yields more power to the gallon than gasoline, it is claimed; and it does not clog carburetors. Some of the present demand is for "solidified" alcohol, which is simply alcohol to which paraffin or some such substance has been added. Says a contributor to "The Paper and Pulp Magazine of Canada" (Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.):

"King Alcohol was hailed as a new monarch of the realm of power in a symposium held at Rumford Hall, by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. The five well-known chemists who addressed the Section told of more new sources of alcohol which could be tapped and indicated many new uses for it. The facts brought out are encouraging to the possible development of sulphite waste liquor recovery.

"Mr. B. R. Tunison said that probably ten times as much alcohol as was consumed before prohibition days would eventually be utilized by the American people, albeit, they have decided to dispense with it as a beverage. In a normal year the United States drank 169,000,000 gallons of alcohol and used approximately 100,000,000 gallons in the various arts.

"Among the sources which could be developed is the nipa palm which flourishes in the Philippines and other tropical countries and yields, said Mr. Tunison, about 15 per cent. of sugar which could be fermented. From that source alone 50,000,000 gallons a year could easily be produced. The Mexicans brew a fiery beer from the sotol plant, a variety of agave which exists in very large quantities in their country from which millions of gallons could be distilled. By changing the cellulose of sawdust and other wood waste into sugar and then fermenting that substance, plenty more alcohol can also be obtained. It is identical with that derived from grain and is quite different from the methyl or so-called wood alcohol of the 'Pink Elephant' brand which is made by another process. Considerable alcohol can also be derived from the waste of gas works.

"In order to bring all these alcohols within the domain of the law, however, they have to be denatured or treated in such a way as to make them unfit for human consumption. There are now about forty denaturing formulas which are approved by the Internal Revenue Bureau. When alcohol is used 'simple of itself' as honest Falstaff used to say of sack, the Government puts on a tax of $4.15 a gallon even if employed for industrial purposes.

"These undrinkable alcohols are used excessively as solvents in the various chemical industries and especially in the development of the rapidly growing dye industry. They can serve all well in the manufacture of rosins as a solvent and by their use a perfectly transparent product can be manufactured.

"Mr. Tunison prophesied that as the petroleum supply decreases and the price of gasoline is therefore raised, alcohol will come into greater use as a motor fuel. Denatured ethyl alcohol, identical in composition with that distilled from grains, is now cheap in car load lots and there are compounds of it which are sold even now for only a few cents more a gallon retail than the price of gasoline. Mr. Tunison said that these new alcohol fuels yield more power to the gallon than does gasoline and do not clog carburetors.

A DEAD SEA POWER PLANT

THE DEAD SEA is nearly 1400 feet below its neighbor the Mediterranean, and a tunnel only 37 miles long will carry the water of the latter into the former. It is natural that, despite the enormous cost of such an engineering work, the possibility of using these conditions for great development of power should be discussed. Plenty of water and a good fall are the desiderata for any hydraulic enterprise of this nature. The ocean would seem to be a reasonably good storage reservoir in this case, and a fall of over quarter of a mile vertically is not to be despised. More than half of this would be required to overcome the friction of the transit through the long tunnel; but enough would be left to develop great power, and the water added to the Dead Sea would be disposed of by evaporation after a comparatively slight increase in its area. A definite project to utilize this fall is thus described by a writer in the "Evening Post" (New York). We read here:

"Great importance attaches to the sensational project brought forward by Mr. Albert Hjorth, a Norwegian civil engineer, which utilizes the level variation between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, by means of great power stations. These plans are the result of a thorough study of the meterological, climatic and geological conditions of the country, which made it obvious that practically the only possibility for a new agriculture lies in an efficient irrigation.

"Mr. Hjorth's plan proposes a tunnel about thirty-seven miles long, running west to east from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, passing under Jerusalem. The tunnel would carry the water from the Mediterranean to the western slopes of the lower end of the Jordan Valley. From this point the water would be directed through pipes down to the level of the Dead Sea, where a power plant with turbo electric machinery would transform the water power into electricity, to be distributed as light and power throughout the country, and drive a pumping plant at the southern end of the Lake of Genezareth.

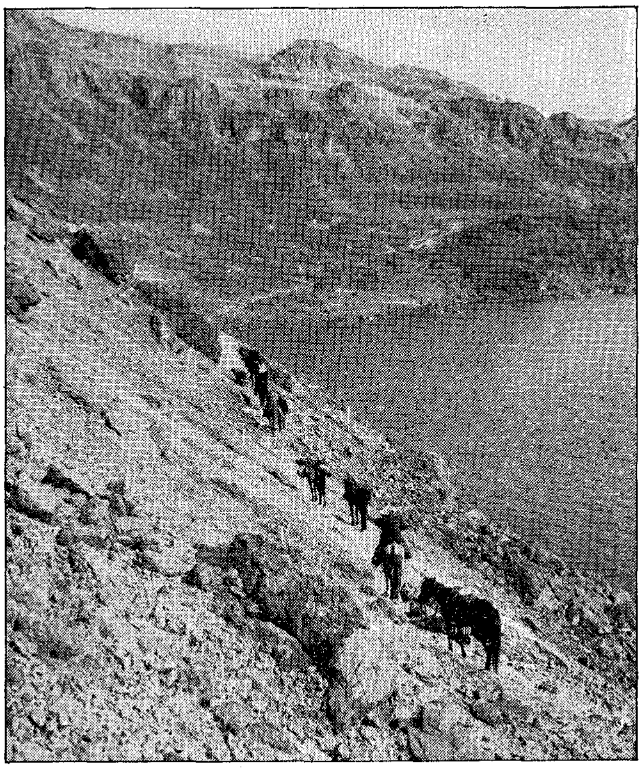
"The level of the Dead Sea is about 1,367 feet below sea level, that of the lake of Genezareth about 656 feet below sea level. Preliminary estimates show that tens of thousands of horsepower may be developed throughout the year in this manner, by means of a tunnel of 135 feet, carrying twenty tons of water a second. The rise of the Dead Sea caused by this would not be more than a fraction of a yard a year. The surface of the Dead Sea, which is now about four thousand square miles, would be allowed to increase as much as the increased evaporation, namely, up to about forty-eight hundred square miles, an increase corresponding to one-fifth of the recent area. With an efficient head of not more than 656 feet, the plant would produce more than forty thousand horsepower.

"This power would be utilized in the following ways:

"1. For the production of lime nitrate from the air and for local mining operations.

"2. For the distribution of electric light and power throughout the country.

"3. For a pumping plant at the southern end of the lake of Genezareth, which should be regulated by dams and by lowering the surface level, also possibly by making the River Jarmuk a tributary. At a suitable altitude above the normal water level, two canals would be built running from the lake parallel with the River Jordan, and from these canals the irrigation water would be distributed to the local irrigation centers among the freshly cultivated fields, sloping for drainage toward the Jordan. By economizing the water during the dry season, and by a thorough regulation even above the Lake of Genezareth, there would thus be obtained an ample supply of water for the irrigation of several hundred thousand acres, and perhaps some water might even be spared for a third canal parallel to the Jordan and the coast line, and irrigating the Plain of Sharon, with drainage toward the sea. Thousands of existing cisterns, and also some quite imposing waterworks dating as far back as the reign of David, could be partially included in these works.



Copyrighted, Underwood & Underwood.

SCENE ON THE DEAD SEA

1400 feet below the Mediterranean

"4. For large salt works to produce common salt from sea water. From the point where the turbine pipes join the tunnel, a horizontal canal could be constructed from which a thin film of brine would be allowed to escape down the steep sun-baked rocks, toward the Dead Sea. The water would evaporate, and the salt could be collected in the ordinary way.

"5. For the exploitation of the vast deposits of asphalt in the Plains of Sodom and Gomorrah.

"The Geological maps of the country indicate what would appear to be very favorable conditions for the boring of a tunnel, altho progress might be delayed by hot springs.

"If we reckon no more than two openings the cost of the Dead Sea tunnel mostly without masonry, and with a minimum area of 135 square feet, might be estimated at nearly $40,000,000. To this should be added the cost of the power plant, factory works, canals, other irrigation work and the salt works. The interest on and the amortizement of a capital of about $60,000,000 must be distributed over all these concerns. If the technical works (lime nitrate, salt, distribution of electric power, etc.) are charged with one-half of this amount and the other half to be charged to forestry, agriculture and horticulture, a rough estimate based on the incomplete data so far available will show that this plan does not compare at all unfavorably with the irrigation works constructed in Asia and America in the past decade.

"Mr. Hjorth's plans have met with great sympathy among leading scientific authorities and practical technicists in Norway, and the latter have come to the conclusion that such an enterprise as this is not only to be considered as technically feasible, but that it will in all probability be a financial success."

IS SNOW-FALL DECREASING ?

"OLD-FASHIONED WINTERS" were very much like the up-to-date kind; that is, sometimes they were severe and sometimes they were mild. We remember the severe ones, and hence the myth that winters used to be colder than they are now---a belief that is substantiated by no records. That weather and climate have not changed from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims down to the present day, is the conclusion of Prof. Robert De C. Ward, of Harvard, who writes on "The Snowfall of the United States" in "The Scientific Monthly" (Lancaster, Pa., November). Over half a century ago the author of a work on "Permanence of the Principal Conditions of Climate" expressed the same opinion, thereby doubtless scandalizing his contemporaries, who altho then dwelling in climatic conditions that we now look back upon as "old-fashioned," were themselves looking still further back to an older fashion when the winters were really cold and they had snow and ice worth talking about! Says Professor Ward in his concluding section:

"There is a widespread popular belief in many parts of the country, especially in the earlier settled sections of the northeast, that less snow falls now than was the case years ago. In New England, for example, it is customary to speak of the 'old-fashioned New England winters' which brought many heavy snowstorms; when snow lay on the ground uninterruptedly all winter, and when sleighing was possible for three or four months without a break. In a question of this kind it is, of course, impossible, to put any confidence in general impressions or in tradition. It is a mistake to place absolute trust in our memories, and attempt to judge such subtle things as differences in snowfall on the basis of such memories, which are at best short, defective, and in the highest degree untrustworthy. The tendency inevitably is to exaggerate past events; to remember a few exceptional seasons which, for one reason or another, made a deep impression on us, and very much to overrate some special event. Individual severe winters which, as they occur, are some years apart, seem, when looked back upon from a distance of several years later, to have been close together. It as much as in the case of the telegraph poles along a railroad track. When we are near the individual poles, they seem fairly far apart, but when we look down the track, the poles seem to stand close together. The difference in the impressions upon youthful and adult minds may account for part of this popular belief in changes of climate. To a youthful mind a heavy snowstorm is a memorable thing. It makes a deep impression, which lasts long and which, in later years, when snowstorms are just as heavy, seems to dwarf the recent storms in comparison with the older.

"Changes of residence may account for some of the prevailing ideas about changes of climate. One who was brought up as a child in the country, where snow drifts deep and where roads are not quickly broken out, and who later removes to a city, where the temperatures are slightly higher, where the houses are warmer, and where the snow is quickly removed from the streets, naturally thinks that the winters are milder or less snowy than when he was a child.

"The only reliable evidence is that which rests upon instrumental records. Accurate instruments, properly exposed and carefully read, do not lie; do not forget; are not prejudiced. When such instrumental records, scattered tho they are, and difficult as it is to draw general conclusions from them, are carefully examined, from the time when they were first kept in this country, which in a few cases goes back a century or more, there is found no evidence of any progressive change in the amount of snowfall. Some winters now bring deeper snows and greater cold, while others are mild and 'open.' These variations result from differences in the numbers, intensity and paths of winter storms, as is clearly seen by a study of the daily weather maps. This same sort of variability was characteristic of the past, and will continue forever. In other words, a mild winter with light snowfall is just as 'old-fashioned' as one with severe cold and heavy snowfall. There were plenty of both kinds of winters in the past. There will be plenty of both kinds in the future.

"In his 'Climatology of the United States,' which was a standard publication in its day (1857), Lorin Blodget, in a chapter on the 'Permanence of the Principal Conditions of Climate,' speaking of the evidence for and against climatic change, held that 'real history would be more valuable than anything else if it could be relied on, but there is great looseness with much exaggeration in everything dating back beyond the use of instruments. Blodget believed that 'the Northmen found the New England coast 860 years ago quite precisely the same in climate as now--wild vines growing in a very few of the most favored spots, and only in these.'

"Dr. Hugh Williamson is quoted as saying, in 1770, that the winters of the last half-century had been milder than formerly, and Professor Samuel Williams, of Harvard College, whose lectures were among the foundation-stones of American meteorology, asserted that 'the winter is less severe, cold weather does not come on so soon.' These views sound singularly like those which are heard expressed nowadays. It so happens that the early settlers of New England made a special point of keeping a chronicle of weather conditions, so that we have a record of the character of the seasons running back over three centuries. When these old accounts are examined, it at once becomes apparent that New England had precisely the same variability in its winters in the earlier days of its settlement as now. There are accounts of great cold; of deep snows; of violent winter storms. There are also many descriptions of very mild and open winters. Thus, we read of December and January resembling May and June; of flowers growing in the woods in mid-winter; of so little snowfall 'as scarcely to give opportunity for enjoying the music of the sleigh-bells'; of 'green Christmases'; of 'winter turned into summer'; of the 'ground bare for the most part'; of little ice; of crocuses up, of wild violets in bloom, and of lilacs 'throwing out their leaves' in January.

"It has been well pointed out that if a list were compiled of heavy snowstorms, of droughts, of floods, of severe cold, of mild winters, of heavy rains, and of other similar meteorological phenomena, for one of the early-settled portions of the United States, beginning with the date of the first white settlements and extending down to the present day, we should have the following situation. Dividing this list into halves, each division containing the same number of years, it would be found, speaking in general terms, that for every mild winter in the first half there would be a mild winter in the second; for every long-continued drought in the first division there would be a similar drought in the second; for every 'old-fashioned' winter in the first group there would be an 'old-fashioned' winter in the second. And so on, through the list. In other words, weather and climate have not changed from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims down to the present day."

NUTLESS SHIPS

UP IN PORTLAND, OREGON, says a writer in "The Pacific Marine Review" (San Francisco, November) they did some strange things during the war, and apparently they are still doing them. It seems a pity, however, that it was left until these latter days to give the steel industry the "nutless bolt," or whatever name its inventors will finally give to it. Patent wrenches, bolting-up machines, etc., have played their part, and now comes the "wedge bolt," as simple a device as the homely hairpin, or the omnipresent safety-pin. We read:

"Here is an article that will be welcomed not only by the leaders of our industries but by the workmen as well. Gone is the drudgery of the bolter's task, the strained back, and the falls on account of defective wrenches. The fitter no longer will be burdened with the awkward wrench, and the riveter need wait no more for the crew to take out bolts so that he can complete his berth.

"The device eats into the cost of steel construction as no other invention of recent years. No more threading of nuts and bolts, for nuts are no longer necessary and the bolts require no threads. Not only so, but a much smaller quantity of the new bolts or pins is required than was needed with the threaded bolt. Ship plates can be bolted in practically half the time taken at present, and the subsequent operations speeded proportionately, as will readily be seen if we follow the performance of the bolt.

"It consists, first, of a patented wedge, slotted through its length to accommodate the thickness of the bolt; secondly, of a washer which resembles nothing so closely as it does an ordinary key-hole; and thirdly, of the bolt or pin, which is a plain unthreaded bolt, if you will have it so, with two shoulders, or rather slots, punched on opposite sides near its point.

"The procedure on the job is exceedingly simple. While one workman passes the pin or bolt through the hole desired, another slips the key-hole washer over the pin, it is engaged in the slot, bears on the shoulder, and then the wedge is placed between the washer and the plate, the workman gives it a few raps with his hand hammer, and is then ready for the next.

"The plates are then reamed, if necessary, and the riveter follows to perform his particular task. No more will it be the rule to drive the empty holes and pass on to the next plate, leaving the bolts to be taken out by another crew and the remaining rivets to be driven by pick-up gangs. As each wedge bolt is passed, the riveter taps the wedge with his hammer, and, as the contrivance is released, the holder-on at the other side of the plate, or below the deck, or wherever he may be, takes out the pin and sticks another 'hot one' through in its place.

"Here is a device which should do its own advertising, and in a few short days there will be a story to tell. At one of the plants in Portland which has been renowned for its war-time performance, at least one hull is being constructed without the use of a single threaded nut, and in another plant, close by, there is a strong demand for the contrivance.

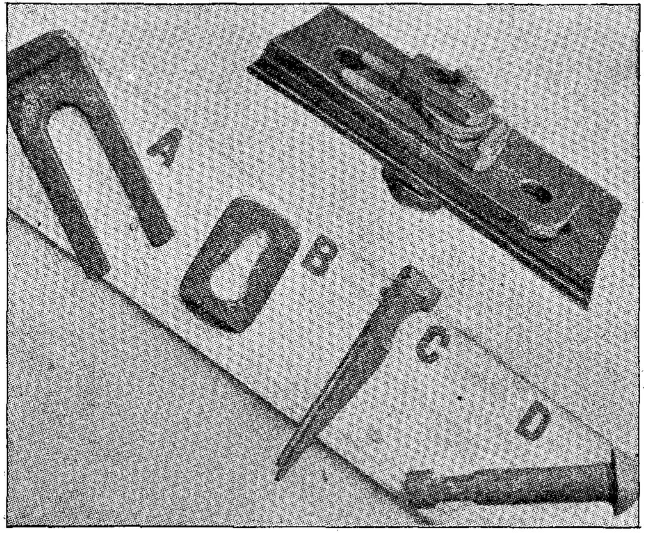
"Any invention that lightens the labor of the workman, and at the same time increases his productivity, must be utilized in this age, and the wedge bolt certainly performs along these lines.

"The device is the result of the enterprise of William Hackett, formerly riveter-boat-foreman at the Northwest Steel Company, and of John McPhee, veteran riveter boss from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is patented in this country and abroad."

PUSSY'S BIT IN THE WAR

PUSSY HELPED "WIN THE WAR" by giving warning of gas-attacks, we are told by a quotation from the London "Dispatch" printed in "Table Talk" (Cooperstown, N. Y. September). Says this paper.

"There is one thing a cat hates more than she hates dogs, and that is -- gas. One whiff of poison gas, scented from the other side of No Man's Land before mere man has got an inkling of what is coming, and up goes her back and her fur stands on end, and she begins to whine her displeasure. Who it was that first discovered this aversion remains a mystery, but rumor has it that it was someone in the British War Office. So they extended the military service acts to cats. The stray cats of Britain -- and there are many of them, as is shown by the fact that the Royal S.P.C.A. painlessly destroy over 30,000 every year -- received their first calling-up notice a couple of years ago. It appeared in the form of an advertisement: 'Common cats wanted -- any number,' which was published in the newspapers The contract for the supply of pussy to the Army was secured by a London bird dealer, and cats of all sorts soon began to pour into his establishment. No tribunal protected them. If they had no homes of their own, and were sound in wind and limb, they were accepted for military service. About half a million cats were supplied to the Army. From other sources it is learned of the cat's value as a gas detector. Equally important was her work as a destroyer of rats and vermin -- a work in which she excelled and took a lively interest. She proved very useful in connection with submarine experiments, and frequently went under water in various contrivances in order to test the life-sustaining qualities of the air chambers. So pussy, at least, has done her bit in the great war. Cats, if useful in war, must be useful in other ways. Why cannot some use be made of the thousands of homeless animals with which the streets of New York City are infested?"

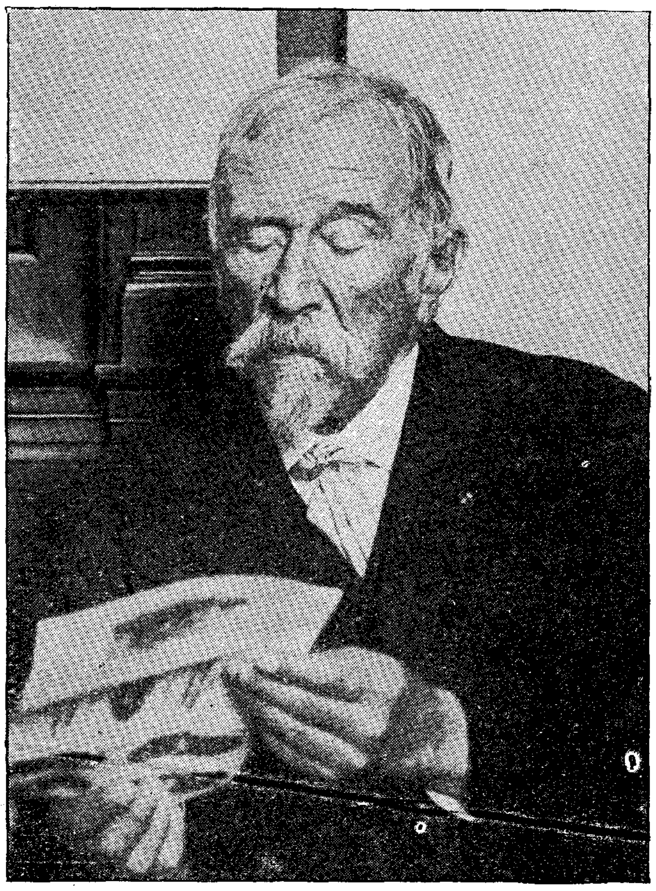


THE NUTLESS BOLT.

LETTERS - AND - ART

BOSTON'S MAECENAS

BOSTON'S SUPREME BID for present day fame, it may be, has been its orchestra. Police strikes are temporary disturbances; but the soul of the orchestra, tho the body of the founder has died, lives on. In Major Henry L. Higginson, who died on November 14, is seen a public figure whose example has done more than any other to forward the cause of music in America. The Newark "News" reviewing Mr. Pulitzer's aid to the New York Philharmonic, Mr. Harkness's aid to the New York Symphony, and Philadelphia's rescue of her great orchestra from its financial straits, sees "the genesis of all these movements in Major Higginson's patronage of the Boston Symphony." Founding the orchestra in 1881, there was scarcely a year when his assistance, varying from $2,000 to $40,000, was not needed to meet its deficits. But in giving these sums, says the "News," "he relieved the Boston Symphony from the necessity of meeting its expenses, setting the musicians free to devote themselves to rehearsal and the perfection of their art." But the orchestra, says the New York "Evening Post," "Major Higginson considered his hobby rather than a philanthropy. He once said it was to him what a yacht, a racing stable, a library or an art gallery were to other men of wealth." His "incomparable service to American music," says the Springfield "Republican," can best be appreciated "by recalling the low estate of orchestral music in this country when he made possible the founding of the Boston Symphony Orchestra." Thus:



Copyrighted by International.

FOUNDER OF THE BOSTON SYMPHONY.

Major Henry L. Higginson, who looked upon the orchestra as his hobby as other rich men look upon their yachts or art-galleries.

"The one good orchestra in the United States was that of Theodore Thomas, which was leading a precarious existence, and the excellence of which depended mainly upon the personal qualities of its leader, who did wonders with the material available. But what Mr. Higginson had in mind was an orchestra which should be not a personal venture, but an institution--a permanent orchestra not merely in the sense of a secure existence, but in the sense, hardly comprehended then in America, of having a permanent personnel. Even in the best orchestras players would miss rehearsals to take other engagements, or attend the rehearsals and send a substitute to the concert. This was harassing to conductors, but there was no remedy unless men could be paid adequately for giving their full time to the orchestra. The achievement of this ideal was the essential part of Mr. Higginson's contribution to music in America, but not stopping there he gratified his fine sense for beauty by undertaking at any cost to make it as perfect an orchestra as could be made.

"This meant paying such salaries as would tempt orchestral musicians of the first rank to leave the European capitals for a remote city not yet on the musical map. It meant an incessant search for the best talent and a generous support of the conductor chosen. When Mr. Gericke, who succeeded George Henschel, had the whim of supplying all the string players with instruments by the same maker, the instruments were forthcoming, tho the experiment did not achieve the success hoped for. Complete loyalty to the leader selected was not the least of the causes of Mr. Higginson's splendid success; he was wise enough to provide the means and then to refrain from meddling. Whether popular or the reverse, a conductor during the term of his contract had an authority which the czar of Russia might envy; it was not many years before Boston's new orchestra won fame as the best disciplined, the most fastidiously perfect, in the world. Often it was much more than this, the level of its performances varying with the genius of its leader. But except for a brief period during the turmoil of war, it has never fallen below the unsurpassed standard of technical perfection the attainment of which in a peculiar degree depended on its patron's support. It sometimes cost him $20,000 or more a year, but as he liked to put it, the cost was no more than the upkeep of a steam yacht. But has any yachtsman got so much for his money as Mr. Higginson got from the Symphony Orchestra?"

Boston itself knew Major Higginson as a banker and man-of-affairs, but he was many things in his lifetime. The "Evening Post", running over the facts of his career, speaks of him first as a student at Harvard, then a student of music in Vienna and Rome:

"On his return in November, 1860, he joined the Army, in which he rose to the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. In 1865 he 'struck oil' in Ohio and soon prospered, so much that he was able to become a partner in the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. Had he followed the advice offered by a friend, 'Don't grow rich; if you once begin you'll find it much more difficult to be a useful citizen,' he would have lost the opportunity to become one of the most useful citizens Boston has ever had. While studying in Vienna he conceived the hope that some one would establish in Boston an orchestra equal to those he had heard in Europe. Little did he dream that the time would come when he himself would be able to carry out such an ambitious and costly project.

"He soon discovered that many other things besides money were needed to realize the dream of his life. His attempts to start a permanent orchestra, with a substantial backing, naturally aroused the opposition of the struggling organizations then in existence, which helps to account for the hostility of the Boston press to an institution which subsequently conferred so much honor on the Hub."

CHESTERTON ON SCOTS HUMOR

CHESTERTON HAS BEEN SO SERIOUS in days since the war began that he seems to have to go as far from home as the Edinburgh University to relax. His errand apparently was to teach Scotsmen something about their own humor, but in the process he proved that at least one Englishman is their equal. He claims for England "a sense of humor" and "a sense of the atmosphere of humor" as the "chief characteristic of the English people." Scottish people have humor also, only it is "much more of the nature of a secret." The Edinburgh "Scotsman" quotes Chesterton as telling the English Association at the University recently that --

"There is the old saying that it takes a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotsman's head. But it is far more true that it would take a surgical operation to get a joke out of a Scotsman's head.

"An English friend of mine, a professor at Glasgow, once said that the Scotsman does not require any vast apparatus of jokes in his life, because he has one piece which will fill his life, and that is the Englishman."

Mr. Chesterton avers that the Scotsman does much more than laugh at the Englishman. The people of England, in fact, are "surrounded, ruled and domineered by Scotsmen" -- "an iniquitous form of tyranny against which I am organizing a revolution." Setting forth the two peoples by comparison:

"The masses of the population in England live in an atmosphere of humor---a curious combination of comicality and commonsense. In the Scottish traditions and Scottish literature generally there is certainly something else---I speak ignorantly and reverently as an Englishman---and it is exceedingly difficult to define. There is a greater degree of mysticism, or it might be said more intensity. In all Scottish literary tradition there is a type of wildness such as might be compared to the skirling of pipes or the shrillness in Scottish songs, like the song of 'Caller Herring something curiously eerie and wild to an Englishman. You will find in a great many Scottish masterpieces something running jaggedly across the work. The English atmosphere of comicality and commonsense is best expressed in the great comic epic of Pickwick.

"Very much of the same spirit is to be found in the 'Noctes Ambrosianae' of Professor Wilson. There are whole scenes in that celebrated book of conversations which indulge in pure extravagant pantomine, having something unearthly in it. For example, in the middle of a serious conversation between Christopher North and James Hogg about politics and philosophy, there is a scene in which a haggis is brought in, and Christopher North sticks his knife into the haggis, which overflows the table, and keeps rising like a tide, until they have to stand on the mantelpiece to get out of the way."

Scottish qualities couldn't of course be analyzed without a mention of Barrie, whom Mr. Chesterton finds exemplifying his points:

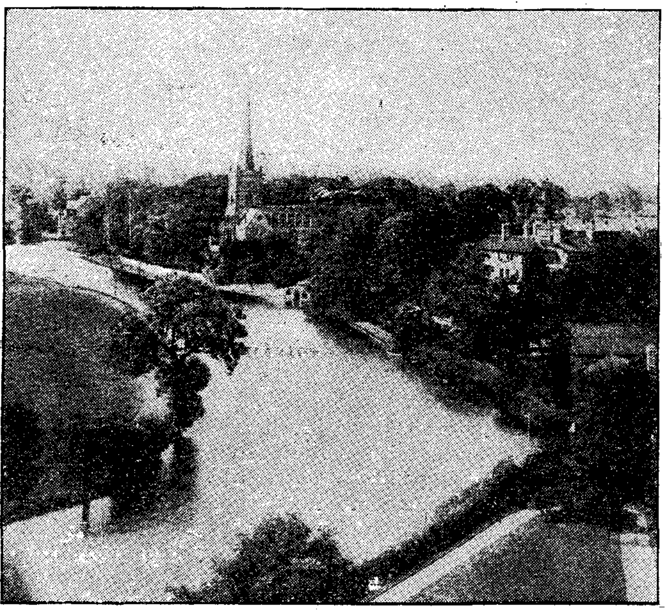
"A Scotsman once said to me 'Oh, Barrie's a wicked man.' I began to wonder what murderous part Barrie had played, when my friend explained that the Scottish people are sentimental, and it is the whole effort of the Scottish nation to conceal that fact; but Barrie is the traitor who gave it away to the rest of the world. Everyone must have noticed in his fantastical writings something which, with all respect to a great man, I might call lunacy. An example of what I mean is found in that magnificent work 'Peter Pan.' It has always seemed to me to be an error in the artistic conception of the work that the nursery from which the children set out into the world of wonders should be a place where there are extravagant miracles like a dog that puts the children to bed. If you live in a place where the dog puts you to bed, it will be quite unnecessary to go to a wonder-land.

"It will be generally found that there appears in the midst of the remarkable imagination and mysticism that are part of the genius of Scotland a curious element which, in a literary sense, I should be inclined to call insanity."

WRANGLING OVER THE ARCH

OFFERED SERVICES are not always acceptable, as the Fine Arts Federation of New York are finding out in relation to the question of a war memorial for the city. The Mayor's Committee are said to have ignored this body and their proffer, with the result that opinions from many sources are given gratuitously in the newspapers. Rumor has it that the matter has been settled by the Mayor's Committee, and the nature of the memorial as well as the site already determined upon; but neither the president of the Federation, Mr. Arnold Brunner, nor the chairman of the committee appointed to aid the city, Mr. C. Grant La Farge, has had a say in it. In general terms the Federation's position has been "that the ultimate determination of New York city's permanent war memorial should be such, and so arrived at, as to be to the greatest possible extent representative of the exprest desires and sentiments of the great body of our citizens of all classes, and, after this, that the memorial should be in itself the most worthy and creditable accomplishment of which we as a community are capable." The

New York "Times" reports that informal proposals for the memorial have included "a victory hall, a memorial bridge spanning the Hudson, a peace tower in Central Park, and club houses for men in the Army and Navy." Nobody seems to want the arch. That form of perpetuating the memory of our soldiers' deeds is called "undemocratic"; one organization has already called for the removal of the temporary Victory Arch as obstructive to traffic and dangerous to life, though no accidents are reported in connection with its history. The National Sculpture Society is one of these opponents, objecting to an arch as "representing autocracy." Mr. Gutzon Borglum, an ex-member of the Sculpture Society, takes their view and calls "an arch on an American street ridiculous." In the New York "Evening Sun" he says:



THE AVON AT STRATFORD,

Where American boys may imbibe the spirit of old England while they pursue studies of to-day.

"If the city had been fortified against attack of an enemy force we would have some cause to erect an arch. An arch is only appropriate when it is placed as the entrance to a walled city, and the records inscribed on it are the records of the victorious armies that passed through the arch.

"We have no reason to erect an arch as a memorial. We have experienced no internal upheaval such as marked the French Revolution, no siege, no victorious armies marching through an arch that could serve as a symbol of a national triumph. The temporary arch on Fifth Avenue simply happened to be where our victorious armies had to march past. We might as well erect an arch along the water front just because our victorious armies happened to pass that way in entering the city.

"I agree with the statement of the officials of the National Sculptural Society that an arch is a symbol of autocracy. It is a survival of the age of slavery. The idea is contemptible and should be opposed by all public spirited citizens.

"In erecting a suitable memorial we must portray a movement, a great movement that grew out of the gigantic struggle. We must do what we have neglected to do for the Civil War, for the Revolutionary War. This is not an easy matter, for the idea must be as big as any that grew out of the world war."

Even before the removal of the Arch, however, Mr. Borglum recommends "the removal of the Mayor's Art Committee." He says:

"I cannot put this in too strong language. The sooner they are removed the better.

"There are sixty leading sculptors and artists in this city. Some are the foremost artists in the world. They have not been consulted by the Mayor's Committee. The matter is too big to be passed over in haste. America must hear her own artists for an inspiration."

The New York "Herald", on the other hand, questions the validity of some of the objections to the arch and the motives of some of the objectors:

"Most residents of New York got the impression when the arch was put up on Fifth Avenue that it was in honor of the men of the Army and Navy who had fought and died in the war; that it was intended as a symbol of victory; that it was to indicate how successfully America had played her part on that memorable scene across the seas.

"But it now appears that any such conclusion would be absurd. In fact, the question whether or not we won is--in the opinion of certain persons--about as dubious as the other one, whether or not we are still at war with Germany. At any rate, there are those who think that any memorial suggestive of a beaten enemy and of ourselves as victors would not only be in very bad taste, but would indicate that there was something wrong about our civilization.

"All this was made perfectly clear at a meeting of the National Sculpture Society, presided over by its new head, Mr. F. G. R. Roth, when resolutions protesting against making the Victory Arch permanent were adopted and a committee was appointed to attend and present them to the public meeting summoned by the Mayor's Committee for yesterday morning at the City Hall. All citizens and art bodies had been invited to attend this gathering.

"It was noticeable that the 'national' sculptors who 'protested' did not suggest that the arch was unsatisfactory either architecturally or in its sculpture features. But one H. Augustus Lukeman, in discussing the subject, let the cat out of the bag so completely that it is doubtful if that playful animal will ever be recaptured and restored to his previous place of concealment in West Fifty-seventh Street.

"President Roth, who sat as a student at the feet of the art Gamaliels of Berlin and Vienna, has not dissociated himself from the explanation made by Mr. Lukeman, as follows:--'The arch is the old Roman symbol of a conquered people. An arch represents autocracy. The United States stands for Democracy.

"Unfortunately for this argument, the Romans were fond of symbols of their own prowess long before they ceased to belong to a democratic form of government. Rome never pussy-footed or hid her light under a bushel when it was a question of what she had done to her enemies. And, for that matter, the United States, Great Britain and France--all democracies--have believed in praising famous men of their own who had won victories to the glory of their nations.

"Anyhow, it would be very surprising to find a true citizen of this country who was laboring under the delusion that the ultimate monument will be intended to commemorate to any extent German gallantry, German good faith, German respect for the weak, German reverence for religion or German anything else. This is to be an American monument, to Americans, by Americans, and intended to tell the truth in its inscriptions--no matter who objects."

The New York "World" looks on more complacently, feeling that "the wrangling is a healthy symptom and calculated in the end to have an improving effect:"

"There is no occasion for New York to be in a hurry in coming to a final decision about its chief war memorial. Art is long and time is not an object. The memorials of other great wars were years in building, and something may be left to posterity. The main thing is that the arch, or whatever form of commemoration is preferred, should represent the best artistic achievement of the era and should be chosen through open competition. And if it is to be an arch, it should not be set up in a city street in such manner as to interfere with traffic or in an environment disadvantageous to its artistic effect."

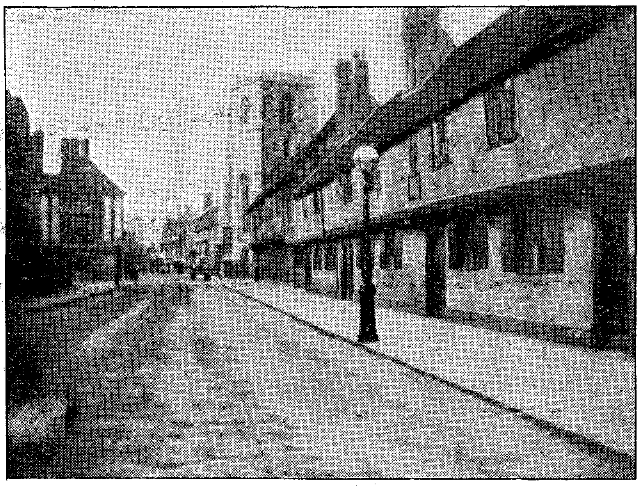
GOING TO SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL

IF THE NAME OF SHAKESPEARE is less magical to American youth than the name of one of the war's air heroes, the Stratford School will offer a choice as to which shall prove a magnet. The point is that Stratford Grammar School aims to become an international institution and draw its pupils from America as well as from England. The appeal addrest "to the English speaking peoples" depends, so far as it looks to us for encouragement and support, on the magic of Shakespeare's name; but it also has the name of Flight-Lieutenant Warneford, the first airman to destroy a Zeppelin, on its roster, to throw in for those who do not look further back than yesterday for heroes. With a history going back to the thirteenth century, the Stratford Grammer School shows, as the "Westminster Gazette" (London) points out, that "age has not diminished the school's ambition." On the contrary, it "demands a bigger scope for its educational activity. It wants to be more active and more important than ever before. It wants to play an international part." The "Westminster" goes on:

"The governors are well aware of the regard in which Americans hold Shakespeare's native town; the house in which he was born, the school which taught him, and the church whose chancel holds his bones. And was not John Harvard's mother a Stratford girl? Clearly Stratford might accomodate American schoolboys as well as American pilgrims. In issuing their appeal for a great extension of the school, therefore, the governors have an eye on the development of Anglo-American friendship, based on a common veneration of Shakespeare.

"'It is one of the aims of the development of the school,' they say, 'to provide opportunity for the youth of America and Great Britain to mingle together and to grow up in complete understanding of each other's thoughts, ideals, and character. The foundation by Cecil Rhodes of thirty-two scholarships at Oxford for American students suggests the hope that private benefactors or the Alumni Association of the American Universities may endow entrance and leaving scholarships at King Edward VI. School, which would respectively offer American boys the opportunity of an educational career at Shakespeare's School, and would enable English boys of the school to complete their education at American Universities. It would be appropriate and desirable that each scholarship should bear the name of an American University. The relations which would be thus formed at School and University could not fail to harmonise the mutual interests of the two peoples and deepen their mutual affections to their common good.'"

The extension scheme provides for the accommodation of 300 students, and a splendid site is available. It is not proposed, of course, to tamper with the old Schoolhouse. On the contrary the Governors argue that "there can be no better way of insuring the time-honored fabric and traditions against the risk of injury or desecration than by the erection of new buildings in the near neighbourhood, where ample opportunity will be afforded of satisfying the school's progressive needs." The scheme is enlarged upon:



SCHOOL AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON,
For which American boys are desired as school fellows with Shakespeare and Lieut. Warneford.

"The facilities thus provided would enable a student to proceed direct to a University or to complete a technical training which would fit him for a useful and independent career. The amount of money needed to pay for the site and the erection of the new buildings is £150,000. ($600,000 about.)

"'We ask the English-speaking peoples of the British Empire and of America, who acknowledge in Shakespeare a bond of union, and who see in improved facilities of education the best assurances of harmony and peaceful progress and prosperity,' the Governors conclude their appeal, 'to join with us in carrying out this proposal.

"'The public opinion of Britain and America demands that the entente between the two countries shall be permanent, and that the two free democracies shall be linked together not merely for the duration of the war, but through all future time. A family which has been reunited in such conditions as the present should never again be drawn asunder. The alliance of the future has its foundation already firmly laid in sentiments of kinship and in community of language, but the superstructure will owe its permanence to the organized maintenance of close social relations between the youth of the two peoples, for which plans may well be prepared now.

"'In times past many American boys and young men have entered at German schools and universities. It is now in the interests of the peaceful development of the world's future that American boys and young men should come in greater numbers than before to England, and that English students on their part should pay reciprocal visits to America. Thus the youths of the two countries are certain to assimilate during the most impressionable years of their lives such sentiments and ideas as will make for the lasting friendship of the peoples of the two lands.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

SOCIAL UNIT VOTE HERE
SOCIAL UNIT
SOCIAL UNIT

DENYING THE CHARGE OF CINCINNATI'S MAYOR.
When he declared the Social Unit Experiment to be undemocratic the people voted and only 120 of 4,034 sided with him.

SOCIAL WORK BY BLOCKS

NO ONE SEEMS TO KNOW just how the "block dances" originated during the war. They sprung up somewhere and "growed" like "Topsy", spreading far and wide in our land. The end of the war put an end to them, but the interesting thing about them was their success in creating a community feeling within the elements, however diverse, of the people within their boundary lines. Cincinnati has been experimenting for three years with the same basic idea, but in a more highly developed form, and the result of the conference held there late in October to take stock of results leads the abettors of the scheme to propose the placing of the "social unit plan of community organization" upon a national basis, with a belief that this form of civic endeavor comes nearer to a solution of the problem of our diverse population than any other. The prevalence of strikes shows that "some means must be found for creating human solidarity," says Mr. Wilbur C. Phillips, executive of the general council of the organization. Repressive measures will not meet the need, and "no method for use in such a crisis is to be found in the social work of the past," he says in the New York "Tribune". In a nutshell:

> "The community movement seems to be one of the most helpful factors in the national situation; it suggests a most effective method for breaking down the prejudice and misunderstanding between racial and economic groups, and its purpose is the creation of a genuine democracy.
>
> "The programme of the Social Unit requires the co-operation of every community group to render it fully effective. It aims at popular control, yet makes use of the highest skill available."

The work of the social unit, says John H. Anderson in the New York "Evening Post," is "based on the theory that welfare work should be democratic in its truest sense." Further:--

> "That to be really helpful assistance must come from the people to be helped, not from outsiders who offer financial assistance. It holds that any help given without a corresponding effort on the part of the recipient tends to make mendicants of those who would be helped, makes them useless dependents on the philanthropy of others, and practically worthless members of society.
>
> "With this viewpoint it is at once apparent that the problem before the workers in Cincinnati, or in any other place where an effort is made to carry out the plan, is to arouse the interest of the people affected by the work and for whose assistance it is designed."

Cincinnati was chosen by the national organization as the city best adapted to give the plan a trial, and newspapers have been keenly interested in the results. Only one section -- named the Mohawk-Brighton district-- has been engaged in the scheme, and when the Mayor of Cincinnati recently attacked the organization "as anti-American, as fostering unrest and discontent among the working classes," the district itself answered. Out of the 4,154 residents entitled to vote 4,034 voted to continue the work. The scheme, as outlined by Mr. Anderson, is this:

> "In all there are 15,000 inhabitants of the area used in the experiment, and these are classified according to the normal geographical layout of the city into thirty-one blocks. With approximately 500 persons in each block the problem of reaching each individual is reduced to comparative insignificance.
>
> "This solved the first difficulty and a correlative arrangement solved the second, for when the first division was made every resident in each block was called upon to vote for a 'block mother' -- one of their own

number who acted in an advisory capacity and represented the block in the district council. The block mother is not merely a figurehead but a person of real assistance, who, because of the fact that she is a part of the community she represents, has a better opportunity to reach those under her supervision than outsiders would have, no matter how altruistic their intentions might be.

"Elections of block mothers are held annually, and every resident over eighteen years old may take part in the selection of a representative. The representatives of the thirty-one blocks form a district council, which meets once a week and considers problems of general interest to the entire district or special problems of any particular block.

"These meetings do not limit the activities of the representatives, who during the remainder of their time are engaged in caring for the interests of those under their jurisdiction. This governmental system is merely a part of the machinery through which the real work of the organization is done. It provides an agency by which workers in highly specialized fields can reach the people -- with the consent and co-operation of the people themselves.

"Instead of establishing a medical clinic in a locality where such work is particularly needed, and trusting to an inadequate canvassing system to obtain the desired statistics and personal information, it is possible in the Mohawk-Brighton section to do this clinical work with the assistance of the Social Unit and use statistics and other data provided by the organization and collected by the people themselves.

"This phase of the matter is considered particularly valuable because, it is stated, health statistics are generally inaccurate and do not afford a true index to conditions. These statistics are furnished by the people themselves, and the block representatives, knowing every family in the block, insure that the figures are correct."

An elaborate discussion of the scheme in the "Survey" for November by Edward T. Devine gives this interpretation of the purpose of the founders:

"They are interested in health, education, religion, morals, good citizenship, and other concrete aims, but only secondarily. They are primarily and persistently interested in developing a plan by which people may understand, as the result of their own experience, thinking, and exchange of views, what degree and kind of health, education, recreation, etc. are desirable; and through which they can put into operation means of securing these desirable ends for themselves. They recognize that in order to secure such results, skilled expert service is essential, and that when the people decide what they want, the experts must be called in to decide on the basis of their own knowledge and experience how to secure those results; that, on the other hand, the measures and instruments proposed by the experts must be so far intelligible to and acceptable by the citizens as to win their approval."

The philosophy of the Social Unit plan has been attacked as "revolutionary" and dangerous to American institutions. But Mr. Devine points out that:

"The originators of the Social Unit plan are fundamentally opposed to violence or force as a means of achieving reformation, and went so far as to say that the philosophy back of the plan has been the opposite of that adopted by the Bolsheviki. The reference apparently is to the philosophy of violence or perhaps to the dictatorship of the Proletariat. The Social Unit fully deserves this exoneration against charges which imply any advocacy of violence, force, dictatorship of the Proletariat, or revolutionary action contrary to the wishes and interests of the community or the nation as ascertained by orderly and established

(Continued on Page 90)

ED. HOWE'S RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS

THE INTERESTING PERSONALITY of Atchison who publishes a paper containing mainly his own "obiter dicta" gives an account of his religious faith or no-faith, whichever it may be called. Some parts of it seem worthy of reprinting as a point of view in the present day, for the views here expressed may, perhaps, be taken to represent pretty accurately the position of many who are outside the church. Religion, he thinks, is "a speculation in which anyone may indulge, and nearly every one does it." "There are almost as many religions as there are adults," is another of his dicta; "only children are conformists, in these later days, and they will have other beliefs when they grow up." Mr. Howe's temper is not certainly anti-religious. In his "Howe's Monthly", he says:

A BLOCK PICNIC

Arranged and carried out by a "block council" in Cincinnati, made up of seven men and women elected by all the residents of the block.

"I have long believed it is a very rare man who is entirely irreligious. I do not recall that I have ever known a half dozen. Men do not fully accept the current religious faith, but they have faiths of their own. Every man believes he has a plan to save the country; usually, also, he believes he can tell others how to get to heaven. Almost every man has a Deity of some kind; possibly it is himself. . . .

"So I often wonder that I am without any religious faith whatever. If I should be seized with a fatal illness to-day, and retain my faculties, I would have no thought of the future whatever; such a thing is not in my mind, and therefore not possible with me. I have come to the conclusion, after much thought, that death ends all, and the subject has been dismissed from my mind. I know what I think on the subject, finally and irrevocably.

"I have known many fine men who pretended to be religious; and almost all the best women do. I do not question them; it is no more my business than is their particular way of dressing their hair or their persons. I never discuss either subject with them. They are equally polite with me; in many years, I cannot recall a religious person wishing to warn me that my soul is in danger. Particularly of late years I have not thought any one very serious in their religious beliefs. Men and women are bundles of inconsistencies; one more or less matters little.

"I do not read irreligious books, or talk with irreligious persons; a ranting 'infidel' would be as great a bore to me as would a revivalist. I once heard Bob Ingersoll lecture, but he impressed me most as a wit and good fellow.

"Those who are conspicuously religious are the one class I understand least. I am willing to bow my head, or get on my knees, when they pray, but all the time I am secretly regarding them with wonder.

"When I die, I suppose I shall be buried with religious services. I shall leave no request on the subject; if those who remain prefer a religious service in the church, and at the grave, I do not care. Such things are customary; millions of sinners have been so buried, and no harm done. But if the clergymen should say over my dead body, 'This man lived without us; let him be buried without us,' I should admire them for it.

"Socrates is reported by Plato (another believer) as saying:

"'In truth, if I did not expect to find in another life gods at once good and wise, and men better than those of this life, it would be foolish of me not to be disturbed by the approach of death. But I know I look to finding myself among just men. I do not fear to die because I am confident that something still remains after this life, and that, according to the old belief, the good will be treated better than the bad.'

"I sincerely believe this last sentence; that the good will be treated better than the bad.

"Aristotle, as well as Plato and Socrates, believed in a shadowy immortality; but all three had doubts, as did the Stoics, who held that besides the individual soul, there was a universal soul."

A MEDICAL EXAMINATION PARTY

One of the block workers of Cincinnati has here rounded up all her families and brought them in to be "looked over."

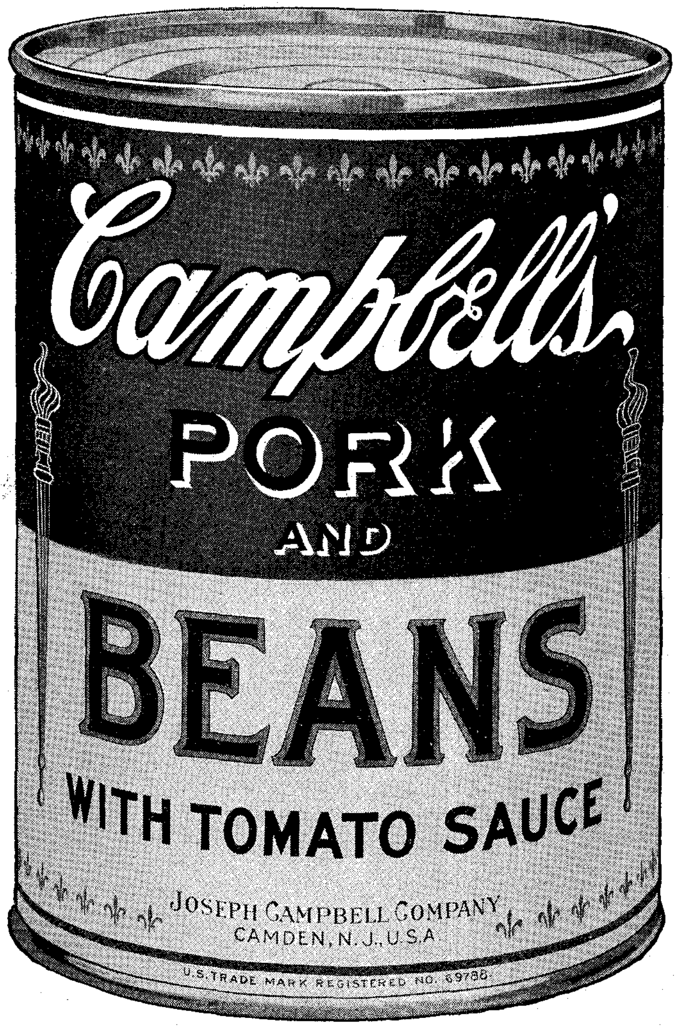
PROTESTANT BELGIANS

BEFORE THE WAR the Protestant Churches of Belgium ministered to a small minority. There were but two general Protestant organizations--the Union of Protestant Evangelical Churches, receiving concurrent endowment, and the Belgian Missionary Church, entirely self-supporting. These churches, we are told by the "Christian World" (London), "kept themselves very much to themselves in a country dominated practically by the Roman Catholic Church, but with the great mass of the industrial population violently 'anti-clerical.'" The two churches drew nearer together during the war, hastening a process that had begun in 1910, when they agreed to join forces in mission work on the Congo. It is impossible to determine the number of non-Catholics in Belgium because no inquiry on the profession of faith is now made at the censuses. The "Statesman's Year Book" gives the only available figures as those of 1891, when there were recorded 27,900 Protestants and Anglicans and 13,200 Jews. In 1913 there were 85 Roman Catholic higher clergy; 5694 inferior clergy; 33 Protestant pastors; 14 Jewish rabbis and ministers. The State interferes in no way with the internal affairs of either Catholic or Protestant Churches, but has been accustomed to pay part of the income of all clergy from the national treasury. The informant of the "Christian World" is the Rev. Henri Anet of Brussels, who spent some of the war time in the United States, and is now in England as a delegate of the two Churches. In an interview with a representative of the London paper we learn some things about the almost unsuspected Protestants of Belgium. The churches, he says, naturally were much hampered in work during the German occupation. But---

"In June, 1917, at Charleroi, they decided when the war ended to undertake a campaign of literature to explain Protestant principles to the educated classes and to the intelligent artisans. They have reason to believe that such a campaign just now would meet with the approval of men of influence, who are not themselves Protestants, but are deeply concerned as to the moral condition of the people who---especially the younger people---during the 'slavery' under the Germans, and the starvation, were deteriorating alike physically, intellectually, and morally. It is hoped that friends in this country and the United States will help to create a fund that will make it possible to issue cheaply booklets and leaflets well written by experts, and well infused with the high moral ideals of Protestantism. The Protestant influence, as between the Roman Catholic and the agnostic elements, would be invaluable at this juncture.

"A number of young men under the experiences of the war decided to give themselves to the ministry and to work on the Congo. These belong, for the most part, to families with small means. They are being sent for training to the large college at Geneva, along with the Swiss and French students. 'We believe that is better for them,' said Dr. Anet, 'than training them in a little college of our own. We want them to come under the broadening influence of the larger college, with fellow students of other nations.' But again there is the after-war lack of means, in churches never rich."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS


Campbell's
PORK
AND
BEANS
WITH TOMATO SAUCE
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N. J., U. S. A.
U. S. TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 69788

"Good as Campbell's Soups!"

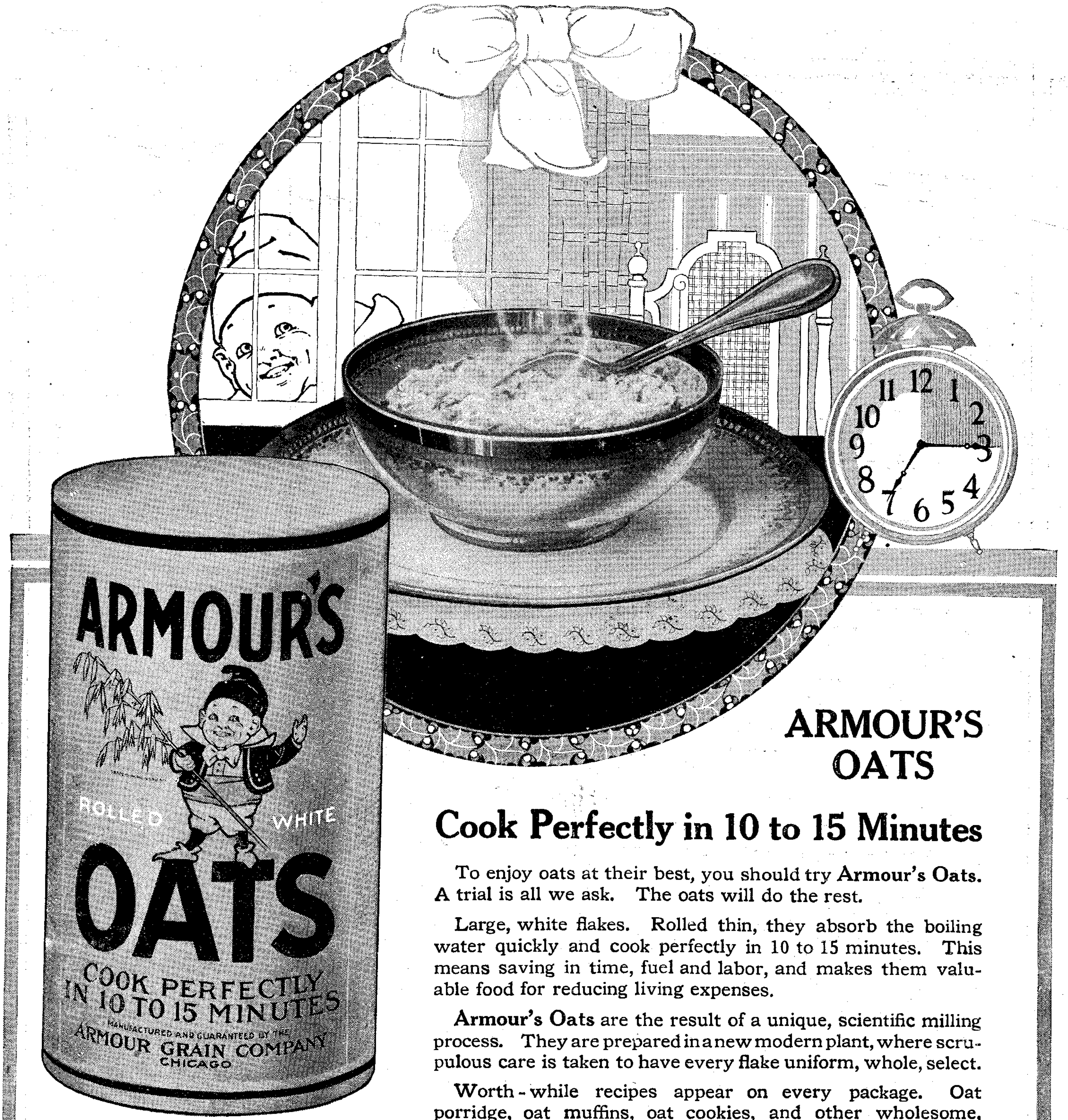
This is the verdict of the American housewife. To her, Campbell's spells Quality. She expects and gets in Campbell's Beans the same standard of excellence that for half a century has made Campbell's a household word for good food. The beans are the finest that nature produces. Slow-cooked, digestible, nutritious. And flavored with Campbell's famous tomato sauce!

15c a Can

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL


ARMOUR'S
ROLLED WHITE
OATS
COOK PERFECTLY IN 10 TO 15 MINUTES
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY THE
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY
CHICAGO

ARMOUR'S OATS

Cook Perfectly in 10 to 15 Minutes

To enjoy oats at their best, you should try **Armour's Oats.** A trial is all we ask. The oats will do the rest.

Large, white flakes. Rolled thin, they absorb the boiling water quickly and cook perfectly in 10 to 15 minutes. This means saving in time, fuel and labor, and makes them valuable food for reducing living expenses.

Armour's Oats are the result of a unique, scientific milling process. They are prepared in a new modern plant, where scrupulous care is taken to have every flake uniform, whole, select.

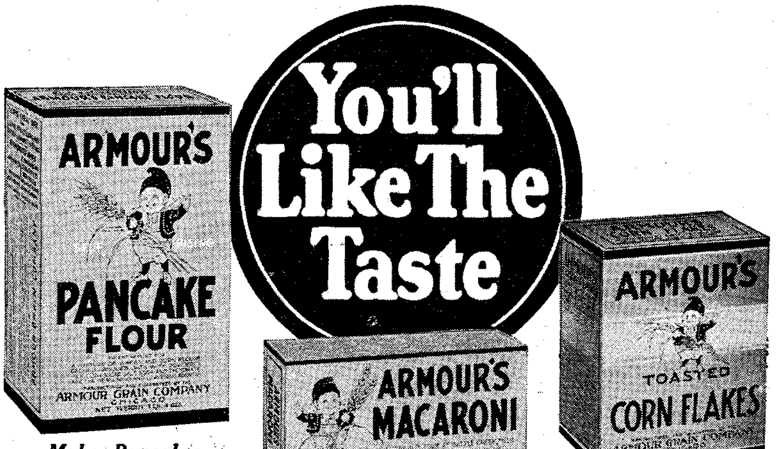
Worth-while recipes appear on every package. Oat porridge, oat muffins, oat cookies, and other wholesome, inviting dishes. Try them!

Ask your grocer for Armour's Oats.

Manufactured by

Armour Grain Company
Chicago

Makers of Armour's Guaranteed Cereals—
Corn Flakes, Pancake Flour, Macaroni,
Spaghetti and Noodles


You'll Like The Taste
ARMOUR'S PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY
ARMOUR'S MACARONI
ARMOUR'S TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Makes Pancakes Mother's Way

Makes Glorious Dishes

Toasted "Just Right"

CURRENT - POETRY

Admirers of the first anthology of contemporaneous American poets made by Jessie B. Rittenhouse will welcome her "Second Book of Modern Verse," (Houghton Mifflin Company). It is compiled with the same correct and liberal taste that characterizes her previous effort. We quote the following simple and direct confession from its pages.

SYMBOL
By David Morton

My faith is all a doubtful thing,
   Wove on a doubtful loom, ---
Until there comes, each showery spring,
   A cherry-tree in bloom;

And Christ who died upon a tree
   That death had stricken bare,
Comes beautifully back to me,
   In blossoms, everywhere.

In the same volume appear smoothly lilting lines on an old subject that is perenially fresh.

THE HOMELAND
By Dana Burnet

My land was the west land; my home was on the hill.
I never think of my land but it makes my heart to thrill;
I never smell the west wind that blows the golden skies,
But old desire is in my feet and dreams are in my eyes.

My home crowned the high land; it had a stately grace.
I never think of my land but I see my mother's face;
I never smell the west wind that blows the silver ships
But old delight is in my heart and mirth is on my lips.

My land was a high land; my home was near the skies.
I never think of my land but a light is in my eyes;
I never smell the west wind that blows the summer rain ---
But I am at my mother's knee, a little lad again.

A novelty of the current theater season is the play about Abraham Lincoln written by the British poet and playwright, John Drinkwater, who is now in the United States. Our readers will remember him better as a poet than as a writer for the stage; and in his latest volume "Poems 1908-1919" (Houghton, Mifflin Company) appear these impressive lines.

RECIPROCITY
By John Drinkwater

I do not think that skies and meadows are
Moral, or that the fixture of a star
Comes of a quiet spirit, or that trees
Have wisdom in their windless silences.
Yet these are things invested in my mood
With constancy, and peace, and fortitude,
That in my troubled season I can cry
Upon the wide composure of the sky,
And envy fields, and wish that I might be
As little daunted as a star or tree.

The magic of the poet's fancy that can transport the beauties of the countryside to dismal city streets is evidenced by Mr. Drinkwater in the following:

A TOWN WINDOW
By John Drinkwater

Beyond my window in the night
   Is but a drab inglorious street,
Yet there the frost and clean starlight
   As over Warwick woods are sweet.

Under the grey drift of the town
   The crocus works among the mould
As eagerly as those that crown
   The Warwick spring in flame and gold.

And when the tramway down the hill
   Across the cobbles moans and rings,
There is about my window-sill
   The tumult of a thousand wings.

That the poetic vision exists also in the deep canyons of American city streets is shown in the New York "Tribune" in a poem finished with a quaint moral.

FROM A SKYSCRAPER WINDOW
By W. P. E. and M. G. E.

My window frames a drop of sky;
All day the sailing clouds go by,
Far off and white, or flushed with rose.
When in the tired afternoon
The office noises seem to croon
A sleepy song, and I could close
My eyes and dream that I
Went riding on the cumuli.
Sometimes when I look up and through,
I see a square of singing blue,
Sometimes a storm-wrack driving past
With sulphurous patches like sharp pain,
Or smooth gray curtains, soft and vast,
And javelins of rain.
I see no houses, hills or trees
To tie my heaven to the earth,
No friendly, green horizon's girth,
No grain fields bowing to the breeze.
Remote, impersonal and pure,
My vision wakes no memory,
Nor in its blue and cloudy lure
To any question makes reply.
Suspended beauty in the void,
For beauty's sake it glimmers there;
But not for this am I employed--
To watch it through my window square.

The following poem by Ann Cobb, with whose Kentucky folk songs our readers are acquainted, appears in "The Outlook."

THE GOURD HORN
By Ann Cobb

Nowadays folks can't blow that horn,
Blow and they puff, puff and they blow,
And swar the dad-busted thing won't go.
Gee-oh, I've blowed hit sence I was born.

When I was a chunk of a lad with a hoe,
Working the crap and shirking the crap,
The sun-ball a-scorching me ready to drap,
Gee-oh, I longed for that horn to blow!

Little ole Maw could make hit sing,
Sing of the corn pone and vinegar pie,
And the bed where a pompered boy could lie,
Gee-oh, hit's long-ago days that cling!

EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School use

HOLLANDERS IN AMERICA

OUR EARLIEST "IMMIGRANTS" -- One need but pause an instant in recollection of the history of the settlement of North America to realize anew that natives of the Netherlands were the earliest settlers in what is now the United States. The discoverer of the river that bears his name, Captain Hendrik Hudson of the Dutch East India Company, opened the way for the coming of his compatriots. In 1607 he adventured into the majestic Hudson, whose shores are still the shrines of legends and historic record of him, his hardy company and their followers. In New York State, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware there are landmarks to-day of the first groups of Dutch settlers. Many distinguished families in these sections trace their Dutch ancestry back to the starting-point in this country and cherish their lineage, altho they are as thoroughly American as the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. On the other hand our Dutch population of latter years is and remains for the most part essentially Dutch.

HOLLANDERS NOW HERE -- In this country at present there is an estimated population of 110,000 Hollanders. Until the war interfered with transatlantic travel there was a steady influx of Hollanders to our ports; and also a regular, if limited, flow of these nationals back to their homeland. In some years the tide of Dutch immigration rose, in others it fell. There was a rising tide in the years preceding the war. Besides the curtailment of shipping facilities in the war years, an additional cause of the decline in Dutch emigration was the fact that the military forces of Holland were mobilized on her inland borders as a neutral country's measure of protection. Consequently Dutchmen in the military service class were required at home. Not many Hollanders are coming here now to settle. For one thing, the Government of the Netherlands does not in these days encourage emigration of its citizens; and also there is the question of a restriction of immigration, from all foreign countries, by the Congress of the United States. The majority of Hollanders among us are farmers and are settled in the Middle West and in California. In the latter state they are producers of fruit and vegetable crops. In the Middle West they farm on a larger scale and are either proprietor farmers or farm laborers, working on the farms of their fellow-countrymen. On the Atlantic seaboard, in port cities, especially in New York City, Hollanders are largely engaged in the export and import trade and in the shipping business. Then it is not surprising to meet many Hollanders in the seaman class, as they are of a race of splendid fame in the annals of sea voyaging and adventure. Not a few are employed in the American mercantile marine. The requirements of knowledge and experience in this marine, in the Dutch view, are not so great as in the Holland mercantile marine. Hollanders are numerous, too, in the shipbuilding industry. One of the large transatlantic lines of steamers plying between this country and Europe is the Holland-America Line. All Dutch shipping to and from American ports has in recent years naturally increased greatly in tonnage owing to the fact that all the German lines were out of commission. In latter months the volume of American exports to Holland has been very heavy; but Hollanders in this country learn from their relatives over there that there has been no resultant decline in the high cost of living which seems every week to be mounting higher. As workers Hollanders are to be found in the silk mills of Paterson. In the great steel centres, such as Pittsburg, Hollanders appear as technical engineers. They are graduates of the famous technical colleges of Holland, especially that at Delft. Among architects practising in this country there are Hollanders of distinguished attainment.

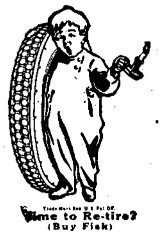
WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED -- An index to the location of the Hollanders is provided by places in which are published the 17 or more publications in the Dutch language. They are of both daily and weekly issue, and come from such cities as Paterson, (N. J.), Kalamazoo, (Mich.), Chicago and Moline, (Ill.), and Sioux City, (Iowa). It is to be understood that the Dutch population is gathered within a radius surrounding these central points. Religiously considered, it may be stated generally, the majority of the Dutch are affiliated with the Dutch Reformed Church or are adherents of the Catholic Church. Incidentally it will be recalled that there are Dutch Reformed Churches in various parts of the East whose foundation goes back to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Personally, the Hollanders are described as quiet, steady, and indefatigable persevering workers. They cluster in colonies in the rural districts, and do not concern themselves much with people of other nationalities. In the cities also they remain firmly in nuclei that are held together by their natural association in similar lines of occupation and in clubs founded and formed for natives of the Netherlands. It has been said by one Hollander that the Dutch "have two countries. One is Holland, the other is America." It is the hope of the majority of Hollanders who come here to return to the old country after they have amassed sufficient means to ensure comfort in the declining days of their lives. Unlike many other Europeans who have sought an abode in this country, the Hollanders were not driven by any pursuing force such as political or religious persecution.

THEIR CHARACTER -- A thrifty, frugal, prosperous people, they saw the great opportunities this country offered, particularly for farmers. So many came and many went back to Holland when the time was ripe, and they had gained the object of their quest. However, it must not be overlooked that many Holland emigrants who have come here married and had children. These children are born Americans and grow up permeated with American ideas and habituated to the American environment. They remain in this country, naturally, and their parents are constrained by the ties of affection and habit to remain with them, as the third generation is gradually looked forward to. Nevertheless, we are assured that the Dutch never lose touch entirely with the homeland, and make frequent visits to it according as the opportunity and their means allow. America has drawn many Dutch here who came because they were of an adventurous spirit and had highly imaginative conceptions of the New World. But for whatever reason they come, it is to be noted that they came more as guests for a certain period, who, if they remain permanently, do so rather by the trend of circumstances than by design. This is the more interesting in view of the fact that the early Dutch settlers have left so many lasting marks of their presence. We have spoken above of the fact that in New York some of the oldest families trace their descent to Dutch forebears. The late President Roosevelt was extremely proud of the strain of Dutch blood in his veins.

FISK CORD TIRES

COMPARISONS reveal visible advantages in Fisk Cord Tires — uncommon in size, good looks and workmanship. But only the travel test of thousands and thousands of miles can reveal the sturdy integrity built into them. The Fisk Ideal makes Fisk Cords inevitable. It is—

"To be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with."


Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

Next Time—BUY FISK
From Your Dealer

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

LARGE CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE DESPITE HIGH PRICES

Whether prohibition has or has not increased the use of coffee, it is at least a fact that the people of the United States are now consuming more coffee than has been their custom and paying far greater sums for it than ever before. A statement by The National City Bank of New York shows that the quantity of coffee brought into the United States in the calendar year 1919 will probably be greater than ever before notwithstanding the fact that the cost is about three times as much per pound as formerly. The imports for the ten months ending with October approximate 1,140,000,000 pounds against 940,000,000 pounds in the same months of last year, and 1,122,000,000 pounds in the corresponding months of 1917, the former high record year in importation.

In fact, says the statement, the people of the United States are consuming this year over one-half of the world's coffee crop. The total crop of the world for the coffee year 1918-19 is, according to the latest available figures, slightly less than 14,000,000 bags (of 132 pounds per bag), while the quantity entering the United States in the ten months of 1919, for which figures are available, is slightly more than 8,000,000 bags, and while the quantity re-exported during the full year may reach a half million bags, it is apparent that the coffee consumption in the United States in the calendar year 1919 will be more than 50% of the world's production in the crop year 1918-19, which was, however, but 13,640,000 bags against 18,847,000 in 1917-18.

Per capita consumption, despite the fact that the cost is now nearly three times as great as formerly, is running very high, and may "break the record" in the calendar year 1919. The average consumption, which was slightly less than five pounds per capita in the period 1861-70; eight and one-half pounds per capita in the period 1891-5; about nine and one-half pounds per capita in the period 1906-12, has averaged over ten pounds per capita since 1912, and seems likely to be fully twelve pounds per capita in 1919, irrespective of the question of cost. The average import price of coffee, according to the official figures of the Department of Commerce, was in August 1919, the latest official record, 21.8¢ per pound as against 9.4¢ per pound in August 1918, these figures being the average wholesale price of the coffee in the countries from which imported into the United States.

The stated value of the coffee imported in the eight months ending with August 1919 is $156,000,000 against $76,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1918, while for the single month of August 1919 the value of the coffee imported was $26,431,000 as against $8,096,000 in the same month of the preceding year. Present indications are that the value of the coffee imported into the United States in the year which ends with next month will approximate $250,000,000, while the amounts paid by the consumers will probably be double that sum, since the import figures are, as above indicated, the wholesale prices in the countries of production, and do not include cost of transportation to the United States, or of preparation for domestic consumption and distribution through the hands of the wholesalers and retailers.

Brazil continues to be the chief source of coffee brought into the United States, the total quantity imported from Brazil in the eight months ending with August, the latest official figures, having been 493,000,000 pounds out of 883,000,000 pounds imported in that period, the next highest figure being that from Central America 116,000,000 pounds, while Colombia supplied 88,000,000 pounds, Venezuela 83,000,000 and Mexico 26,000,000 pounds.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

The following scale of wages being paid in New York City in the building trades was issued Nov. 8 by the Building Trades Employers' Association of Manhattan:

Asbestos workers	$6.40
Bricklayers	8.50
Bricklayers' helpers	5.50
Carpenters, all boroughs	7.00
Cement masons	7.20
Concrete workers, laborers	5.20
Composition roofers, waterproofers	5.50
Electrical workers	6.00
Electrical workers' helpers	3.00
Elevator constructors	7.50
Elevator constructors' helpers	5.50
Hoisting engineers	7.00
Houseshorers	5.25
Houseshorers, Nov. 1	6.00
Housesmiths, structural	8.00
Housesmiths, finishers	6.40
Housesmiths' helpers	5.00
Marble cutters and setters	6.50
Marble carvers	7.25
Metallic lathers	6.50
Metallic lathers, Nov. 1	7.20
Mosaic workers	6.00
Mosaic workers' helpers	4.50
Painters	8.00
Plasterers	8.00
Plasters' laborers	5.50
Plumbers	7.00
Sheet metal workers	7.00
Slate and tile roofers	8.00
Steamfitters	7.00
Steamfitters' helpers	4.50
Stonecutters	7.00
Stonesetters	8.50
Tile layers	6.50
Tile layers' helpers	4.00

MACHINERY TRADE WITH ITALY

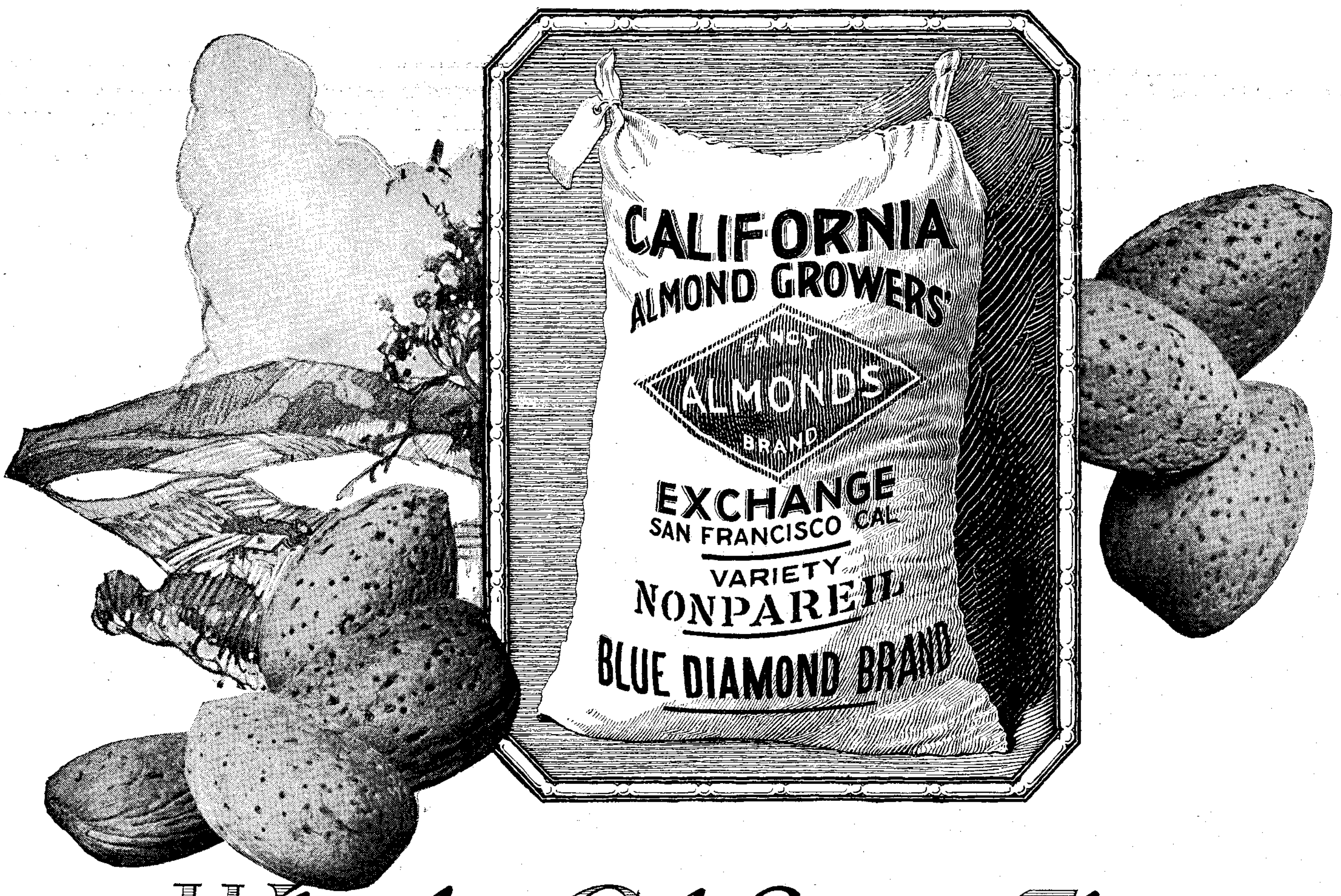
In 1913, Germany sold to Italy more machinery than all the other nations combined; the United States occupied sixth place in this field. But, in 1918, the United States held first place. Practically all of the machinery trade with the United States was made up of machine tools. The value of the machinery received by Italy from this country in 1914 was slightly more than $2,000,000; and in 1918, the total ran to about $30,000,000. (Italian Discount & Trust Co. bulletin)

U. S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

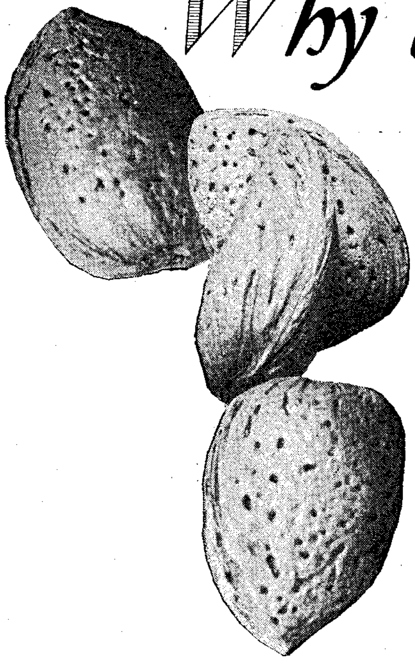
Exports of wheat and flour, July first to October thirty-first, amount to 56,174,000 bushels of wheat and 6,019,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 83,259,000 bushels, compared with 63,519,000 bushels of wheat and 5,713,000 barrels of flour last year, making a total equal to 89,227,000 bushels. (U. S. Grain Corporation bulletin)

OUR IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS AND TOBACCO.

Imports of diamonds and tobacco show large increases, the value of diamonds and other precious stones imported in the eight months ending with August amounting to $66,000,000 against $18,000,000 in the same months of 1918, while of tobacco the total imported in the unmanufactured state is $58,000,000 against $38,000,000 in the same months of last year. (From a report by the National City Bank.)



Why this California Almond is best



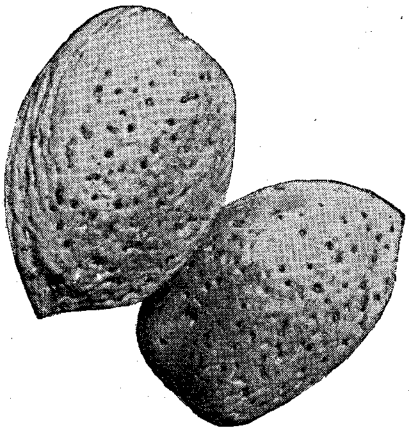
"The finest nuts of the finest crop of almonds the world produces"—that is absolutely true of Blue Diamond Almonds, "from the valleys of California."

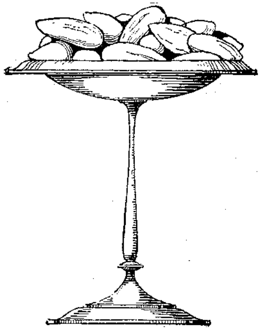
Remember this fact during the holidays when you are blissfully munching salted almonds or some appetizing almond candy or confection. The dainty perfection of the Blue Diamond California Almond did not "just happen."

To produce the Blue Diamond Almond years of devoted, scientific effort have been necessary—in selection of varieties, in cultivation of the soil, in pruning, in spraying. The result is almonds as perfect as Nature and the science of man can grow them.

And before these almonds attain the Blue Diamond trade-mark, they must have passed the critical inspection and grading system of the California Almond Growers Exchange (a non-profit organization of 3,009 California citizens) so that the almonds that reach your table shall be truly the finest grown —fresh, soft-shelled, full-meated, perfect.

Almonds are best when right from the shell—crack them yourself and get *all* their flavor and goodness.





Blue Diamond Salted Almonds

Blanch fresh-cracked Blue Diamond Almonds by pouring boiling water over them, letting stand ten minutes, then strip off skins. Dry nuts between folds of a clean dish towel, put in baking pan with a teaspoonful of melted butter. Turn nuts over and over until well coated, place in oven and stir often until all are evenly browned. Turn into colander and sprinkle with fine salt, and then shake colander to dislodge superfluous salt and butter. Cool, and keep in dry place.

THE PERISHING CHILDREN OF LILLE

THE HEARTS OF AMERICAN FATHERS AND MOTHERS have not been torn by any such anguish as has come to the once beautiful and prosperous city of Lille, in Northern France; but if any father or any mother can read the following letter, signed by three of the best-known and loved American writers, and not quiver with sympathetic pain, if any reader of this letter can remain unmoved by a yearning desire to succor the little children, and help the sadly-overburdened hospitals of that martyred city, then we don't know American fathers and mothers, and our experience with our DIGEST readers goes for nothing. But we know the warm hearts, the generous impulses, and the quick responsiveness of the Americans who read this magazine, and we are printing the following letter confident that you will read every word of it and do as we have already done,-- send a prompt and substantial contribution toward the rescue of these perishing little ones in the over-crowded hospitals of Lille. THE LITERARY DIGEST felt that $500 was the least it could afford to send.

AN APPEAL FOR THE HOSPITALS OF LILLE
(NORTHERN FRANCE)

The following statements give an idea of the sanitary situation in Lille:

1. "Nine in ten children of Lille show signs of consumption." (Colonel Mygatt of the Red Cross)
2. "Milk, milk, milk, must be given those emaciated and undernourished children." (Herbert Hoover)
3. "Cash is urgently needed to save the innocent Lille children who suffered during four years in a way that no American child has ever suffered." (Mrs. Duryea, Duryea War Relief)
4. "Even now, a year after the armistice, the hardships endured in Lille are beyond imagination." (Philip Gibbs, New York Times)

The following facts will give an idea of the economic situation in the same town:

1. Out of 157 factories in operation in Lille in 1914, only 7 or 8 are now working; the 149 others are still in the gutted condition in which they were left by the Germans.
2. The hospitals, especially those attached to Vauban University, are crowded with sick children. The financial situation has become so critical that a few weeks ago they could no longer give even cod liver oil free.

This is the state of affairs in a French city which not long ago was as prosperous as Boston. The whole manhood of Lille up to the age of forty-seven was mobilized the first day of the war, July 31st, 1914. These men fought during four years, being paid one cent a day. When they had news from home, it was of the deportation of their wives and daughters. Now they come back to find their children in the condition described above. They have no work, and their former employers - kind, generous men, most of them - are so impoverished that they can do nothing for the hospitals they once endowed so richly.

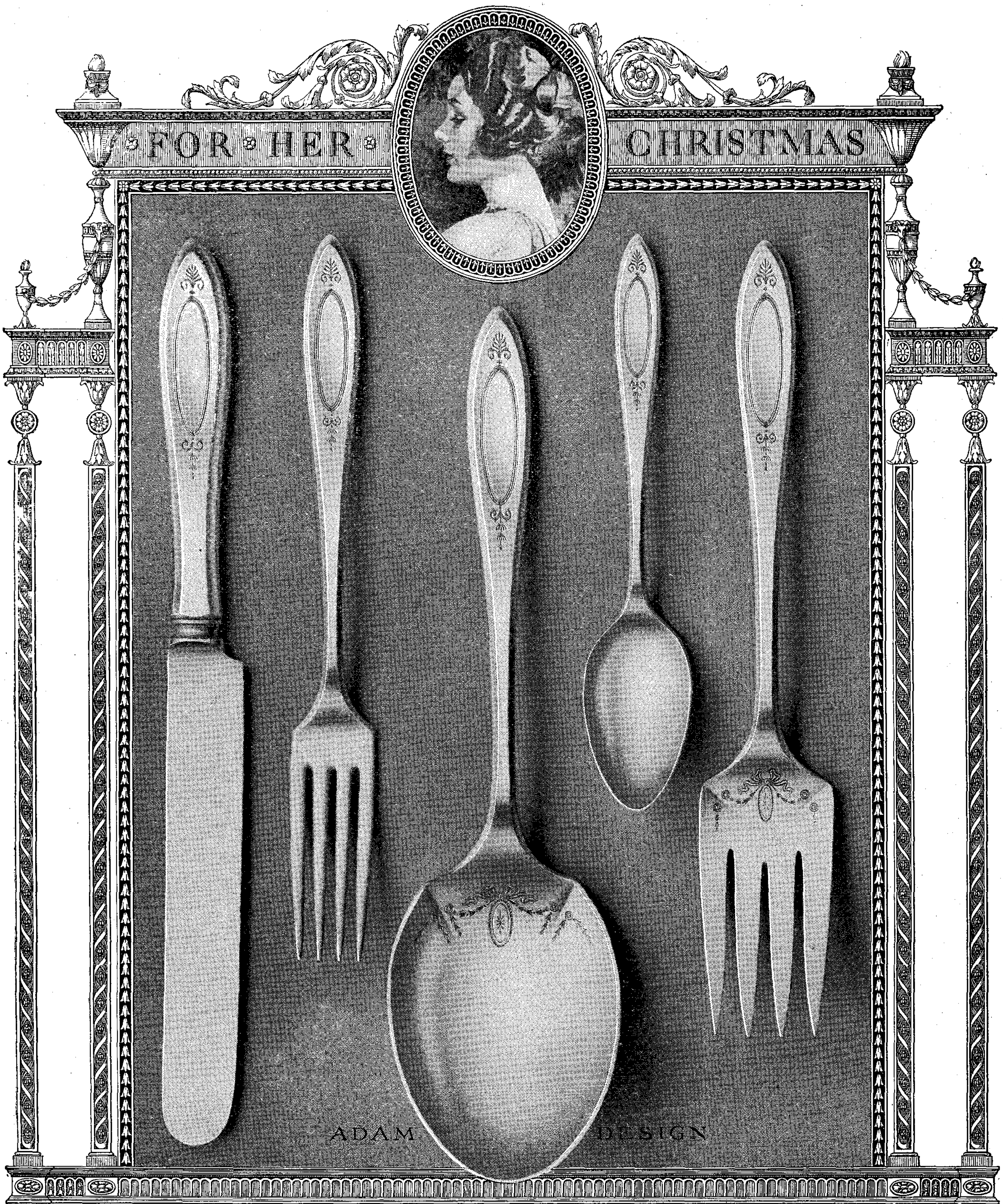
Can Americans hear of this and refuse help? Men like Mr. E. A. Filene, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan and Co., do not think so. They have recently returned from the Lille region, and their first words on landing were an appeal. Nobody in America would dare to say that he is tired of giving money, remembering that the French never tired of giving their lives, and are still facing conditions which to us would be unbearable.

Prof. Ernest Dimnet, a well known French and English writer, now giving the Lowell lectures at Harvard, and a friend since many years of the undersigned, is touring the United States to raise the modest sum of $100,000, necessary to help the two Children Hospitals, Saint Antoine and Saint Anne. Twelve thousand dollars are urgently needed for the endowment of a Free Milk Distribution which would save hundreds of young lives. Ten thousand dollars are required to install an X-Ray apparatus, which one of the best French specialists, Dr. Desplats, would operate. Five hundred dollars pays for a bed in the hospitals. Fifty dollars pays for the medicine required daily in the clinics. One dollar keeps a child in the hospital for two days.

Lille is one of the martyr cities of the world. So cruelly was it dealt with by Germany that its name has become a synonym for suffering. Its people are hard working and intelligent. When new machinery comes to them from America, they can fend for themselves. In the meantime they need to be tided over a severe crisis.

Do not turn a deaf ear to our appeal. Think what five years of tyrannical invasion mean to a country. Send what you can. Be as generous as you can. Send all contributions to Prof. Ernest Dimnet, c/o "Literary Digest", 354 Fourth Ave., New York.

(SIGNED) BOOTH TARKINGTON
MARGARET DELAND
AGNES REPPLIER.



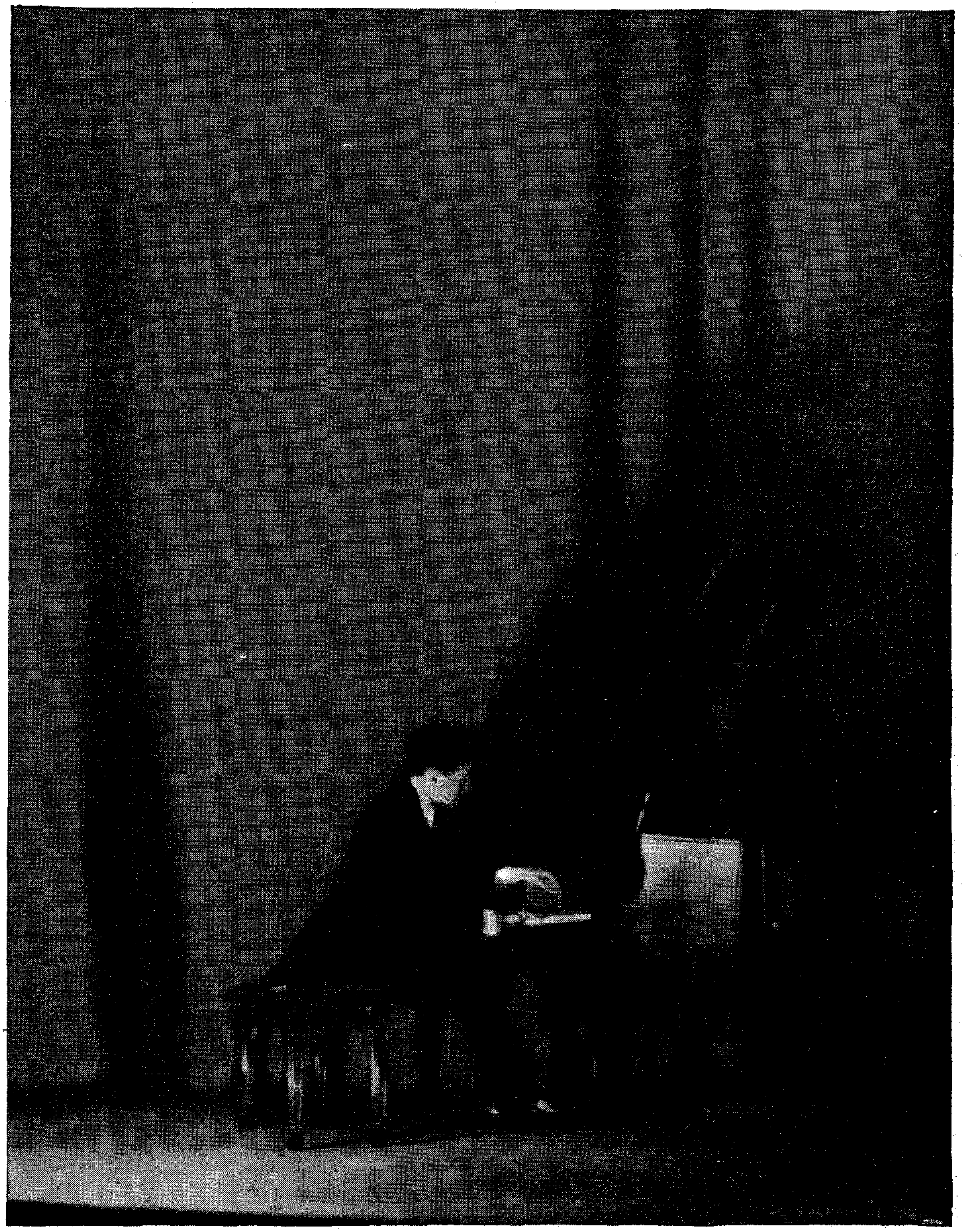
The Vogue *of* COMMUNITY PLATE

A GIFT *for her dainty table—what more sure of delighted appreciation! You can give her a chest containing a complete service of* COMMUNITY PLATE *at prices from $50 to $450. Or special pieces for occasions—or a set of six teaspoons, $4.00. Guaranteed for 50 years.*

A Few Distinguished Patrons of COMMUNITY PLATE: *Duchess of Rutland, Countess Cadogan, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Honoré Palmer, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Duchess of Marlborough.*

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, *Ltd.*

STEINWAY



LISZT, greatest of all pianists, preferred the Steinway. Wagner, Berlioz, Rubinstein and a host of master-musicians esteemed it more highly than any other instrument. It is these traditions that have inspired Steinway achievement and raised this piano to its artistic pre-eminence which is today recognized throughout the world.

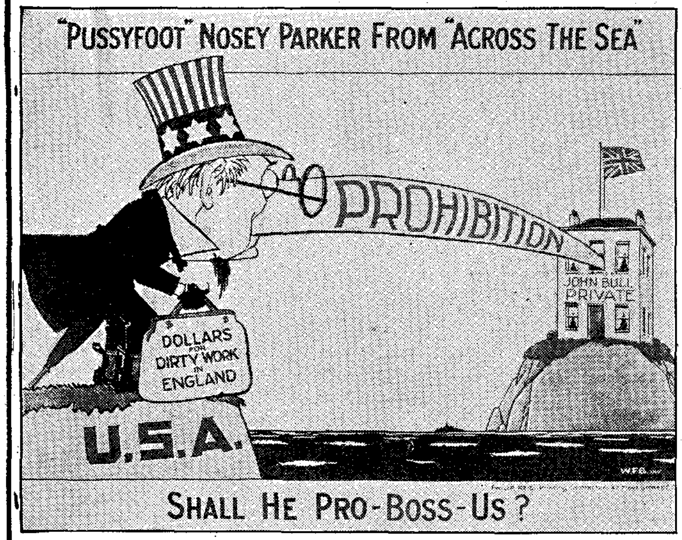
STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 E. 14th St., New York

Subway Express Stations at the Door

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

OUR "PUSSYFOOT," ENGLAND'S HERO AND PEST

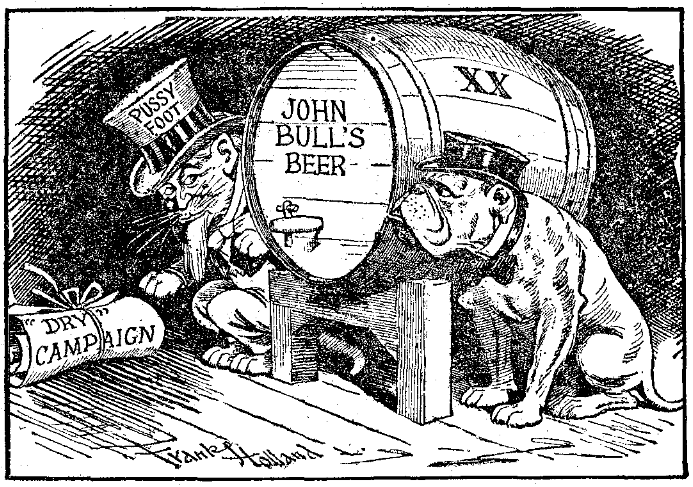
ENGLAND ADMIRES AND DISLIKES that prominent American, Mr. William E., or "Pussyfoot," Johnson with such particular fervor in both directions that the conflicting feelings are threatening to disrupt the "Tight Little Isle," thus leaving an opening for the entrance of that large dry wave which "Pussyfoot" desires, and the average Britisher is said to fear, above all things. There is reason enough for Mr. Johnson's prominence. On the one hand, no one prizes personal liberty more than those same Britons who, as the song has it, "Never will be slaves"; and Mr. Johnson, the Anti-saloon Leaguer from Kansas, is doing his best to interfere with every Briton's liberty to drink when, where, and what he pleases. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson recently proved himself a "good sport" under particularly trying circumstances, and nowhere is sportsmanslike conduct more honored than in England. Hence the extremely lively and mixed British feelings, and hence Mr. Johnson's present eminence as perhaps the most talked-about man in the Empire.


"PUSSYFOOT" NOSEY PARKER FROM "ACROSS THE SEA"
PROHIBITION
JOHN BULL PRIVATE
DOLLARS FOR DIRTY WORK IN ENGLAND
U.S.A.
WFG
SHALL HE PRO-BOSS-US?

MR. JOHNSON INSPIRED THIS

A large, four-colored poster done on the above design is being liberally displayed in London by way of counterblast to the activities of the American Anti-Saloon leader.

Before his recent rough treatment at the hands of a London mob, Mr. Johnson, variously known as "The Ambassador of the Anti-Saloon League" and "The Lenine of Ginger Ale England," enjoyed a widespread reputation as one of the best American jokes ever introduced into Britain. He did not object in the least; he comes from a land where it is recognized that advertising, even adverse advertising, may be the life of business. From having been gently amused by him, the British press gradually became alarmed by his vogue. As they became alarmed, they began to look upon his campaign against British thirst as a rather personal sort of insult. Then came the London riot, half a joke, half an expression of sincere dislike for the "meddlesome Yankee." The good fight that "Pussyfoot" put up against the mob which, with the connivance of the police, rode him on a stretcher and otherwise maltreated him, the sportsmanlike way in which he accepted defeat and personal damages that may cost him an eye, struck the softest, warmest spot in the British heart. Baron Birkenhead, the British Lord Chancellor, but coldly expressed public sentiment when he publicly "regretted that a citizen of the United States should be subjected to such an outrage," after he had been invited to England by "an association of people sharing his ideas," and hence was as fully entitled to express his opinions "as the Lord Chancellor would be in the United States if invited there by an American Association." The popular reaction in favor of Mr. Johnson was tremendous, and he is too good a manager not to be able to turn personal prestige to the advantage of his cause. At least he will be assured of a respectful hearing as soon as he is able to leave the hospital for the lecture platform. Taking up the common British objection that he is a "meddler," the favorably-disposed "Westminster Gazette" quotes his argument:



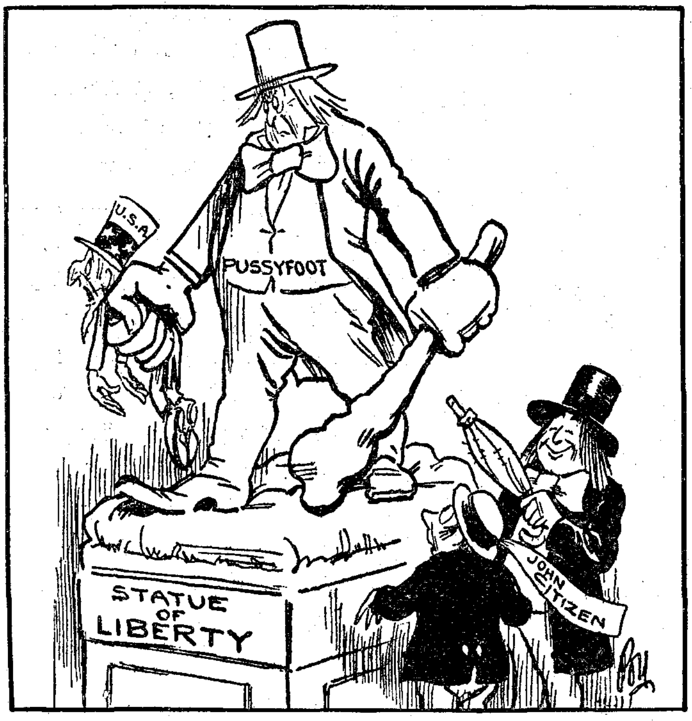
ON GUARD!

Pussyfoot, Pussyfoot waits on the sly
To turn on the tap till the barrel runs "dry,"
But Pussy will find it a difficult task,
For the Bulldog is keeping an eye on the cask.

—"John Bull" (London).

"I am a member of the British Speaking Union, of which Mr. A. J. Balfour, in England, and ex-President Taft, in America, are presidents; formed to promote international fellowship and understanding. We are already interchanging college professorships and pulpits in the interests of mutual understanding. This movement, which aims at making plain our point of view in respect of the drink traffic, is also inspired largely by the desire of our people to promote good fellowship.

"Prior to entering the war America was flooded with British literature, setting forth the British point of view, and seeking to enlist American sympathies with the right cause. The British Government opened a publicity bureau in Fifth-avenue, New York City, under the management of Mr. Geoffrey Butler. There was no objection to that. We welcomed it. The only objection I ever heard to it was that it might have been done sooner, and on a larger scale. We welcome your making clear any of your affairs to the American people.



AS OTHERS, IN ENGLAND, SEE US

Pussyfoot: "Yes, that's the lovely thing we've put up in America. Wouldn't you like a few replicas over here?"

----The London "Evening News."

"It has been published over here that the British bondholders and shareholders are sending money over to America to fight our national prohibition. It is announced on the other side that Samuel Untermeyer has been retained by these British interests to fight in our courts. We have no objection to that. We are helping to spend their money.

"There has been a good deal of smoke in the newspapers about our interference. I am under the most positive instructions not to interfere. It is merely a matter of giving information and aiding the dry organizations of Europe to spread the Prohibition ideal."

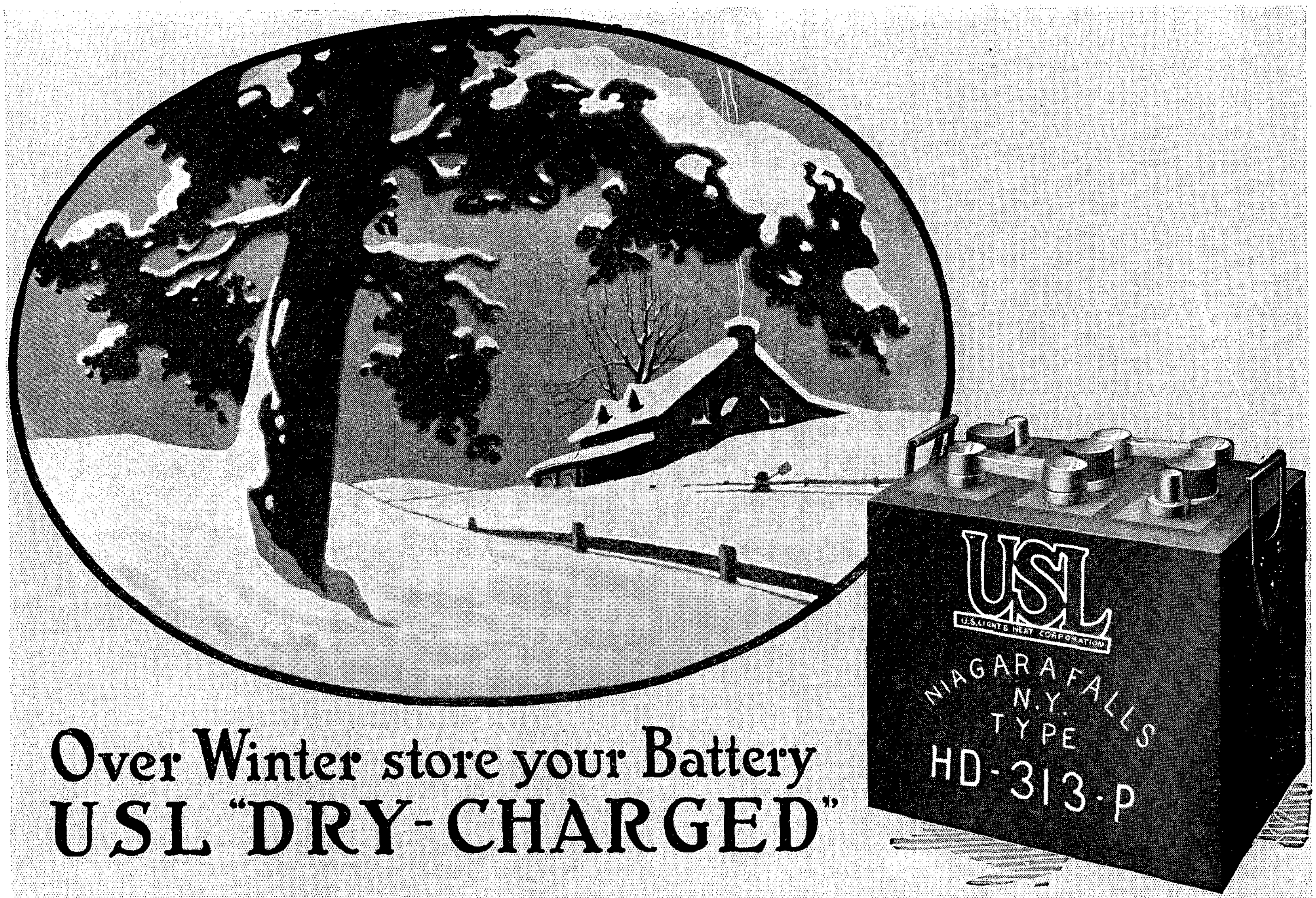
It is safe to assume that Mr. Johnson is better known to the British public at large to-day than he is to the majority of his fellow citizens in America. We find this striking account of his appearance in Manchester, written by a correspondent of the London "Times" in that city:

> It is to be remembered that the great "Mr. Pussyfoot" has come all the way from America, and that this was his first meeting in the first centralized effort of the revived movement. It was held in a small Sunday school in Salford. It had been sparsely advertised and there were only about 120 people present. To this small audience Mr. Johnson gave a commonplace account of the reasons which combined in the United States to bring about prohibition. He fulfilled with exactness the official explanation that he comes upon English platforms, as a witness rather than an advocate. He draws no inferences applicable to England, makes no comparisons nor even the vaguest allusion to the existence of public-houses in this country. If the application is not tacit it is made by another and a native speaker. Cultivating none of the arts of oratory, Mr. Johnson is nevertheless an agreeable speaker. He talks plain, matter-of-fact stuff, without boring the listeners. Perhaps it is the glamour of his name or the openness of his manner or the quietness of a style, which implies that it is not necessary to shout a thing to make it impressive, or perhaps it is some more subtle and personal quality that makes Mr. Johnson an unmistakable force on the platform.
>
> He has, strangely enough, in repose the look of a Mr. Pickwick---blandly interrogative, genially credulous, and touched with a certain air of negative benevolence. He has the thin arching eyebrows over still thinner spectacles, and domelike baldness. A likeness, which is modified by a small moustache, is increased again when he speaks, by a trick of carrying one hand behind his back. But the similarities must not be pressed too far.
>
> Mr. Johnson has a simple and disingenuous manner. If this is the man who is credited with such wonder working in America, one can only revolve the question of whether he was renamed "Pussyfoot" for the stealthiness of his step or for the keen and ready weapons which a velvety manner conceals.

Mr. Johnson has never been greatly disturbed by the British jibes and witticisms which he provoked. "He thinks we are treating him very fairly," writes the correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" with apparent surprise, "and does not seem to appreciate that he is about as little welcome as an English anti-chewing gum crusader would be on the other side." The correspondent, who seems to have received a standing assignment to keep track of "Pussyfoot," says that wherever he goes he is asked all kinds of questions about the Kansas man, the most frequent query being, "What sort of an old fellow is he?" Apparently with a view to answering all these inquirers he gives the following sketch of him:

> Physical side--- Mr. Johnson is 60 and 6ft. I haven't weighed him, but his chair creaks like sixteen stone, "and then some." I believe they're going to put a picture of him in somewhere here, so you can look at that and absorb this in addition; he has big, brown, ever-open eyes, thick lips, and a set of pearly, monster teeth of which another Johnson, Jack of that ilk, might well be proud.
>
> He has a brushy, black moustache, his forehead has the Pickwick dome, and he wears Pickwick glasses. He is shiny, bald, deaf, and has an explosive laugh.
>
> His most pleasing characteristic is his voice---a quiet, musical, purring, sing-song drawl. Sometimes you find yourself listening to his voice and not to its master.
>
> Personally, Mr. Johnson has several qualities that please. He is not a bit loud or boastful. I've never heard him talk about himself unless goaded on. He is, in fact, the type of American citizen that gets on best on this side, and I have no doubt that the Anti-Public-house League took that fact thoroughly into account in sending him here.

(Continued on Page 51.)



Over Winter store your Battery
USL "DRY-CHARGED"

IT'S thrifty to avail yourself of the USL Dry-Charged Storage Plan to make sure *now* of reliable battery action in the spring and staying power thru next summer.

For a battery is indeed a nervous, strenuous thing that knows no repose. Lay it away quietly, as you think, and it carries on a constant chemical action, always changing its state, always at work and sweating off its charge. That's why mis-called "idle" batteries need periodic charging and attention, which means *wear*, though service to you is suspended. USL Dry-Charged Storage prevents this wear or deterioration of any kind while the battery is laid up.

But the best reason for USL Dry-Charged Storage is the *certainty* of a *real* live battery for your next season. No matter what the make, let the nearest USL Service Man examine your battery. He'll overhaul it and give you a just verdict, based on the battery's condition, as to whether storage in your case is "good business" for you. This expert's verdict may save you annoyance and expense later on.

If he says: "Yes, this is worth storing USL Dry-Charged," he'll take it in hand and will agree to give you an eight-months' adjustment guarantee of good service to date from the day next spring on which he delivers your battery to you.

The USL Service Station will Dry-Charge and air-seal the battery the *USL factory way.* This prevents deterioration which would otherwise set in. There is no wet-storage wear.

Next spring, on three days' notice, the USL Service Man will connect the battery in your car. It will not only have suffered no life-loss thru the winter, but will be a rejuvenated—a *sure satisfying* battery.

No matter what the battery make, drive around to the USL sign in your town and let the Service Man explain.

If you run your car this winter use *extra* precaution; call on the USL Service Station weekly; don't let your battery run down and freeze.

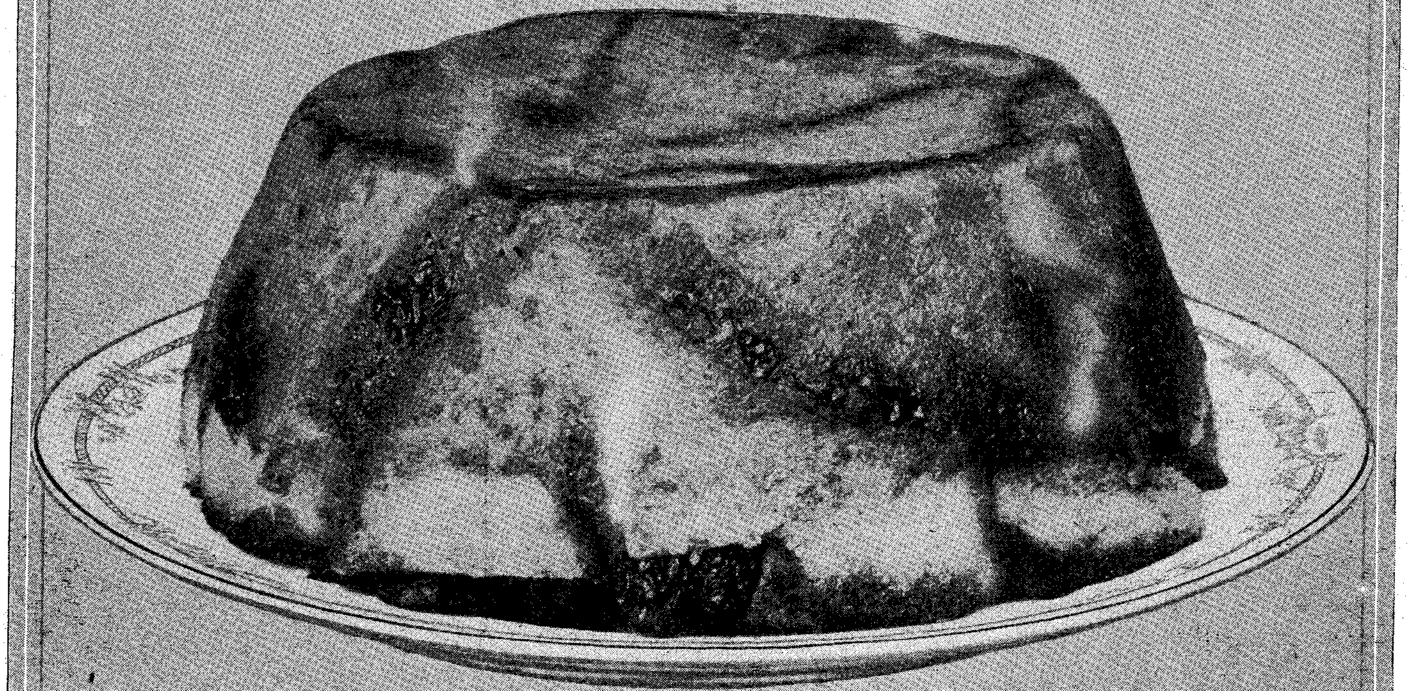
U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FREE *Our 50-cent Battery Book that answers every battery question. It's a book you can't afford to be without if you own or drive an automobile. It's free if you mention the make and model of your car.*

USL TRADE MARK
U. S. LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

storage batteries

WEAR-EVER
T.A.C.
ALUMINUM
U.C.Co.
TRADE MARK



Apple Pudding—

delightful in aroma and taste—makes a most appealing dessert—nutritious and inexpensive Prepare apple or other pudding in the

"Wear-Ever"
Aluminum Pudding Pan

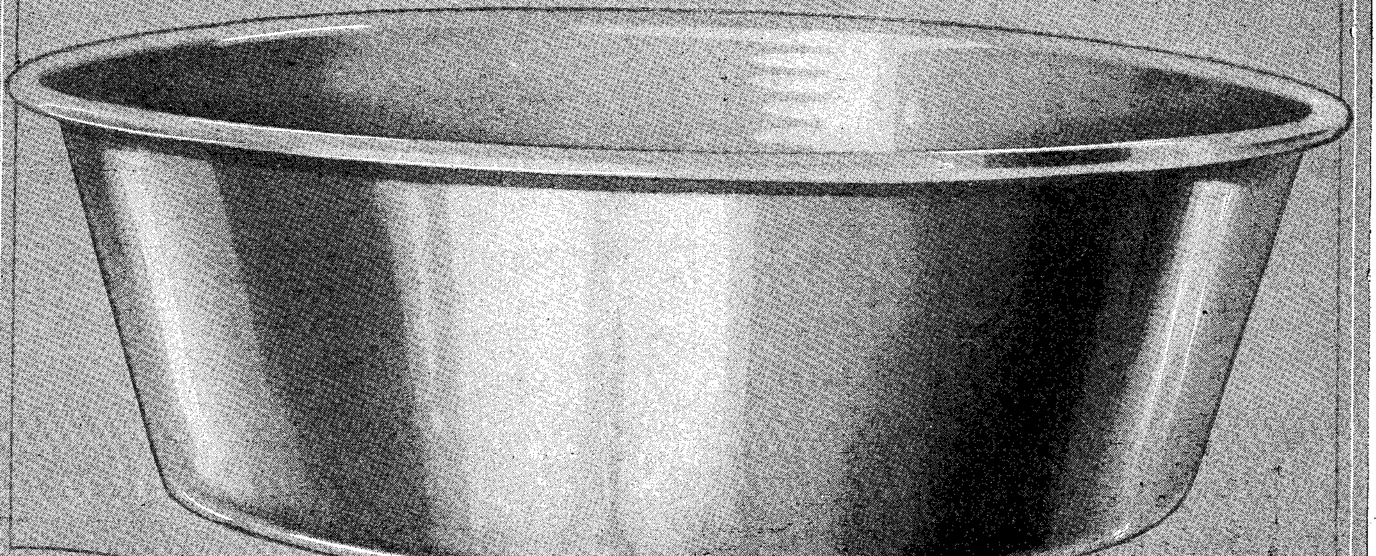
and the pudding, deliciously light and fluffy, will delight you. A set of **"Wear-Ever"** in your kitchen is a sign of refinement no less than is a set of fine china in your dining room.

Replace utensils that wear out
with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company Department 10 New Kensington, Pa.

In Canada "Wear-Ever" utensils are made by Northern Aluminum Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario



T.A.C.
ALUMINUM
U.C.Co.
TRADE MARK

Pussyfoot is no moral fanatic, no anemic prince of virtue, no puri-tyrannical old woman, no suburban Torquemada. He is a big, vigorous, highly paid man of the world, with a keen sense of humour, a wide range of conversation, a palate for a good cigar, and an eye for those delightful things that occasionally pass us by as we toil painfully up our pathway.

Having read this, you ask: "Then what on earth is he doing in the kill-joy business?"

You've answered your own question. He's in the business. Just as I push a pen for a living Mr. Johnson is pushing the "dry"goods. He'll tell you himself he's not in it to gain us, and least of all Englishmen, eternity. It just happens to be his business job of work in life to make the world soft for democracy.

He's been at it thirty years. First he made Kansas "dry," then he sought to keep Kansas "dry", and it is to his credit---or the contrary---that to-day Kansas is the driest state in the Union.

Then he took on the Red Indians and pussyfooted about, whisking away their whiskey. He was getting a good salary all this time from the Government and now he's getting a better one from the Anti-Public-house League.

You want to note this latter fact. The Anti-Public-house League had no use for white-veined, heaven sent workers. They could stay on their local Mount Athos. The Anti-Public-house League engaged business men as its agents, as a sound business proposition, and they will do the same here. Because the greatest obstacle in Pussyfoot's way here -- and he knows this to be true -- is the present temperance advocate in this country, a really impossible "old woman."

Pussyfoot refers to stimulant as "this thing" as if it were some filthy pestilence, and his favorite phrase is: "Well, now, I'll tell you how that is."

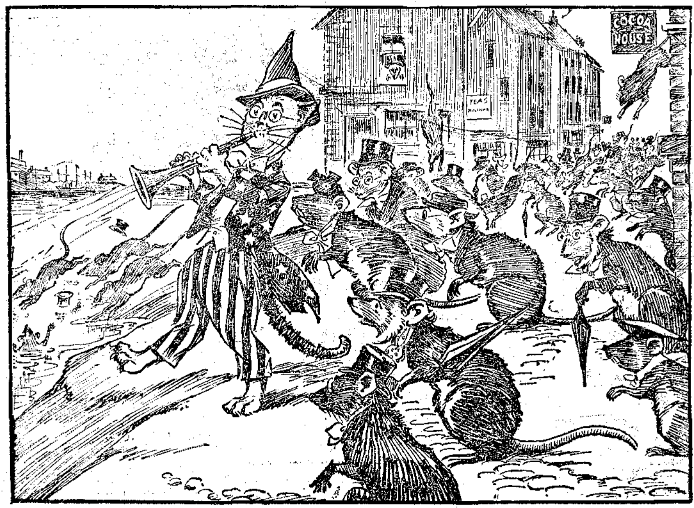
He does not always do so. Instead, he rambles round his subject and demolishes his own case by battening on extremes. In fact he is no debator, private or public. He is an organiser behind the scenes, quiet, patient, tactful, energetic.

The Anti-Public-house League are at the present moment said to be raising thirty millions sterling to make Europe, and especially Britain, dry. They do not expect to do it this year, or next, or in ten years. It took them thirty years in America. But they are going to keep pegging away with a very strange Centaur as their agent -- half fanatical Puritan, half "cute" business man.

A diverting picture of a temperance advocate seeking to convince a largely "wet" audience of the benefits of getting on the "water wagon" is furnished in an account in the "Mail" of a recent speech by Mr. Johnson at a matinee to business men given at "Ye Hen and Chickens Hostelry," Birmingham. While the name of the place would indicate that other things besides buttermilk could be obtained there, we are assured by the writer that nothing more powerful than ginger ale was indulged in by those present. We read:

> Pussyfoot began his after-lunch causerie by saying that prohibition had come about in America by the will of a free people. He said the two people who made it possible were (a) the drunkard who begged that his poison might be taken from him, and (b) the moderate man who elected to forgo his own solace that the drink might be kept from his drunken brother.
>
> A ripple of incredulity among the "wets" present, and then Pussyfoot declared that the workers of America, and especially the miners, preferred their present beverages, ice-water and cold milk, to their beer of yore.
>
> Next Pussyfoot spoke monotonously for about a quarter of an hour on "dry" railroads, and with marvellous ingenuity traced the deaths of 70 persons in a collision to two tots of whisky indulged in by a signalman. And so the sing-song causerie proceeded. Under prohibition, everything in the garden is lovely . . .

True, Mr. Johnson omitted to mention certain results of prohibition, that (I quote from recent articles in the New York World) "home brewing is now the most popular indoor sport"; that "scarcely a day goes by that does not bring to the newspapers stories of spying and the invasion of personal liberty by informers who are organized by the Anti-Saloon League into a formidable army"; that "secret drink orgies are now everywhere the rule";that "whisky abounds in 'dry' Tennessee"; that "police duties have been doubled in most States as a result of having to enforce the 'dry' law and that the taxpayers are refusing to bear the extra burden"; that "a Virginian judge on hearing of the murder of two youths by six prohibition officers near Winchester said that nothing so disgraced Virginia as the conduct of its prohibition officers"; that "in Alabama alone 10,000 illicit stills are believed to be working"; and that in the same State the use of drugs and substitute beverages is causing greater damage than the drink formerly sold in the saloon. Pussyfoot omitted to touch on these aspects of prohibition.



"PUSSY," THE PIED PIPER

Mr. Johnson, according to an accompanying rhyme too long to quote here, is trying to persuade Britishers to give up "wines and spirits, stout and beer, the genial source of English cheer, the life blood of our nation!" in favor of a watery grave.

----The London "Morning Advertiser."

Even so, he was soon tied in a good British knot at the luncheon-table. On questions being invited, the following case was put to him: -- The director of a blast-furnace near Birmingham recently pitted "wets" against "drys." The "wets" were the more efficient. He even tried the experiment on his own son, stopping his beer. The young man fell away in bodily vigour. He was at that moment there with us in the room.

Pussyfoot rambled ahead for ten minutes in reply, and incidentally admitted that there was a strong element of nourishment in beer. "I like beer myself," he added, "but it only stimulates as the whip 'eggs on' a horse." So we have the curious situation of a compound "containing a strong element of nourishment" yet that does not nourish!

Pussyfoot was so evasive when asked if the American climate did not differ radically from ours that his reply lost all value. These were the only two questions the "wet" company thought worth while putting. Finally, a "wet" commercial traveller rose and declared it to be his conviction that Pussyfoot "had not the ghost of a chance of putting prohibition across this country."

Whereat the waitresses behind the screens clapped their little hands and the meeting was declared closed.

(Continued on Page 54.)

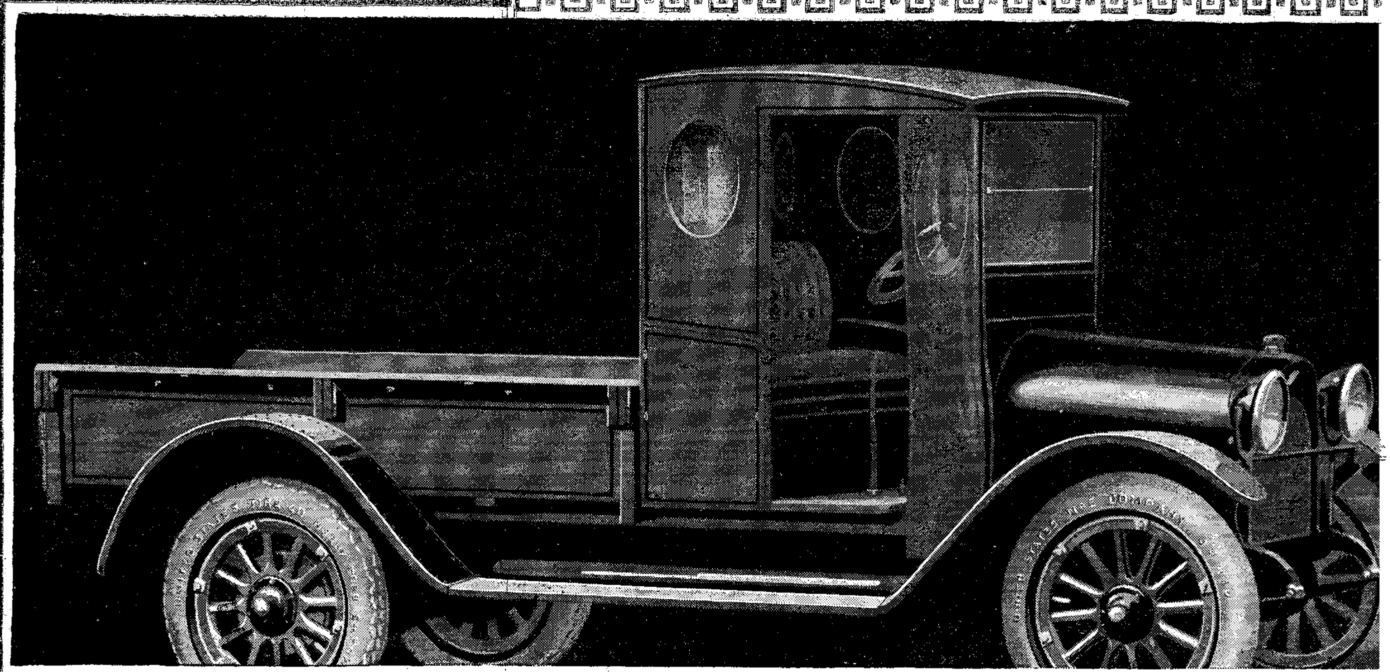
R

Basically F

This Reo "Speed Wagon" was designed fron
the ground up for commercial service. ¶ I
is not a converted touring car—nor the mer
by-product of a passenger car plant. ¶ Fun
damentally it is a commercial vehicle
¶ Motor is extra rugged—bearings extr
large. ¶ Of axle, frame, transmission an
all other major units the same is true
¶ Here are incorporated that extra carryin
capacity with surplus factor of safety tha
can be obtained only when, from the layin
of the first line on the drawing board to th
machining of the last part, the purpose is t
build for heavy, commercial service. ¶ Tha
is one reason why this Reo "Speed Wagon"

Electric Starter, Electri
Extra Heavy U. S. Truck

Reo Motor Car Com



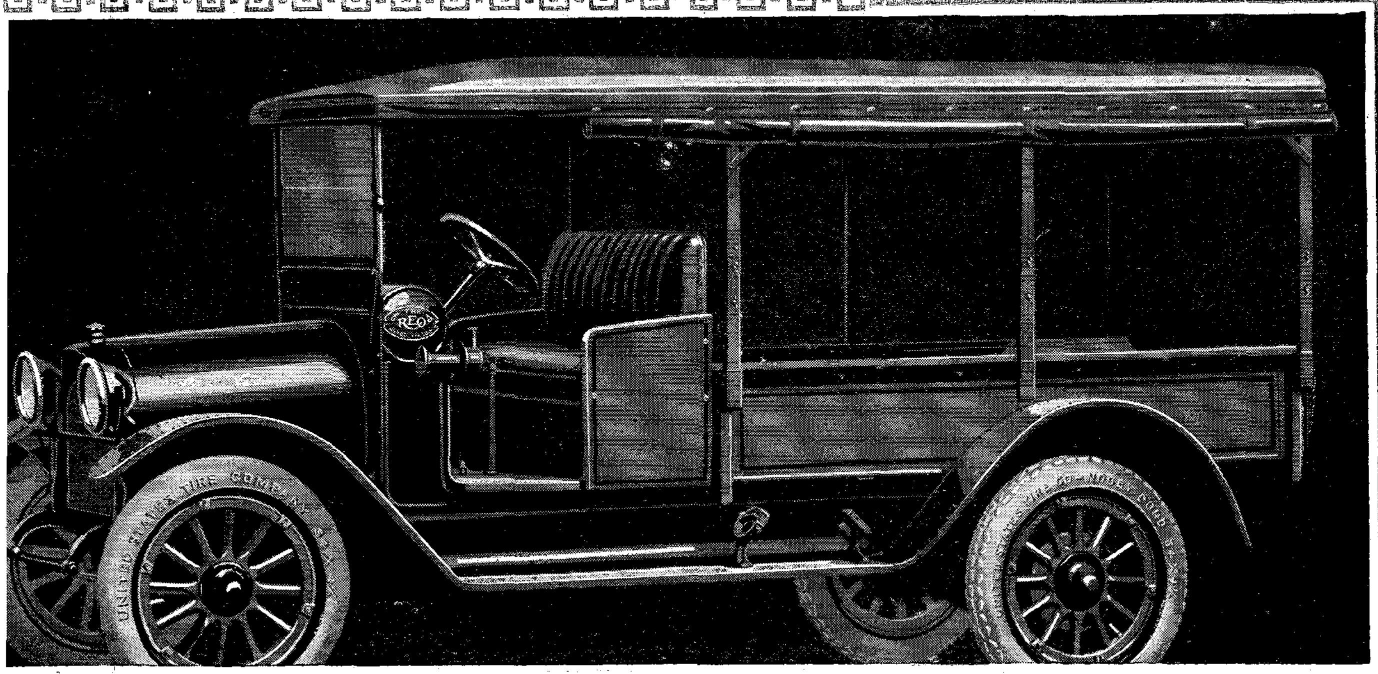
"THE GOLD ST

in Design

ıs proven so wonderfully efficient and de-
ndable and economical. ¶ The other
ason is—it is Reo made in its entirety—
oduct at the same time of Reo engineering
perience and of Reo manufacturing facil-
es and processes. ¶ That superiority in
rn accounts for its great popularity. ¶ It
first choice of discriminating—which is to
y experienced—buyers. ¶ Demand is so
eatly in excess of possible factory output,
at only the alert can hope to be of the
'ect who will secure Reos. ¶ Only way
to decide quickly and place your order
ith your Reo distributor at once. ¶ Don't
lay—today won't be a minute too soon.

and Pneumatic Tires—
are Standard Equipment

Lansing, Michigan



RD OF VALUES"

Of course, not everybody in England who writes about "Pussyfoot" Johnson treats him lightly. Under the title "Pussyfoot Not Wanted," W. L. George, another contributor to the "Mail," discusses the situation in what we take it he intends to be a very serious, not to say lugubrious, manner. "Pussyfoot" is in earnest, avers Mr. George earnestly, and the prohibition movement must be taken seriously, among other things, because it is backed by Puritan money. "One always finds money," he glooms, "among those who want to prevent others from enjoying themselves." Such an attitude can be taken only by men who have no use for conviviality, he goes on, and "who do not realize that most of us are rather worried, tired and sluggish, that we need a little stimulus," and that it is too much to expect "wit to sparkle and laughter to trill," unless induced to do so with alcohol. Further:

> I am told that in America the air is like champagne. Maybe, but in England the air is like cold cocoa, and cocoa affords it no ozone. I have visited several temperance clubs and fled from the peculiar depression that arises in these places. About small tables, dutifully laden with improving literature, the frequenters brood, play draughts or chess, and quaff from the cup that cheers but does not cheer enough. I think of the gloomy theatre suppers of 1917 that flagged lacking liquor; of the village reading-room and the local institutes, and protest that I prefer Giles free to Giles sober.
>
> We shall be told: "Prohibition will not be forced on you. If by a majority a locality chooses to go dry, that is its business." But I say that a democracy of 100 people does not mean the tyranny of 51 men over 49; nor may an active minority oppress a sleepy majority. Supposing counties were allowed to "go bachelor," to suppress marriage. . . would not that be swept away in a torrent of jokes? Yet that is more or less what "Pussyfoot" would do to drink.
>
> It is all the more pitiful when we consider how unnecessary it is. Britain every day grows abler to use instead of abusing alcohol. In 1900 the mortality due to drink was 113 per million: it now averages less than 50! In the last year of the war we drank half our consumption of 1913. And as for bad cases, before the war we had every day 81 inmates in our inebriates homes. Now we have. . . 3.
>
> We do not want "Pussyfoot"; we progress without it. Thanks to the act of 1904 we are reducing our licences, and we are improving them through the Trust movement. I have visited several "Trust" houses in London and Hertfordshire, and they point the way. They supply food, comfortable seats and cleanliness, but they also supply liquor. They have no atmosphere of social reform: they are public-houses, yet they are decent. That is the right attitude, just as that of our licensing justices is the wrong one; frequently the authorities have forbidden improvements to public-houses, on the plea that "this makes drink attractive." Can we conceive a greater lunacy?
>
> It is this policy that has degraded our public-houses and their frequenters. Our public-houses are the people's clubs, and should be clean and comfortable. To attain such an end we need no "Pussyfoot" to terrify us; we need a strong reminder to our county Benches that they are not set up as moral censors, and indeed that it is their function to procure for the people healthy liquor in surroundings where they will feel it unseemly to disgrace themselves by excess. All excess is hateful, and perhaps nothing is so hateful as an excess of "Temperance."

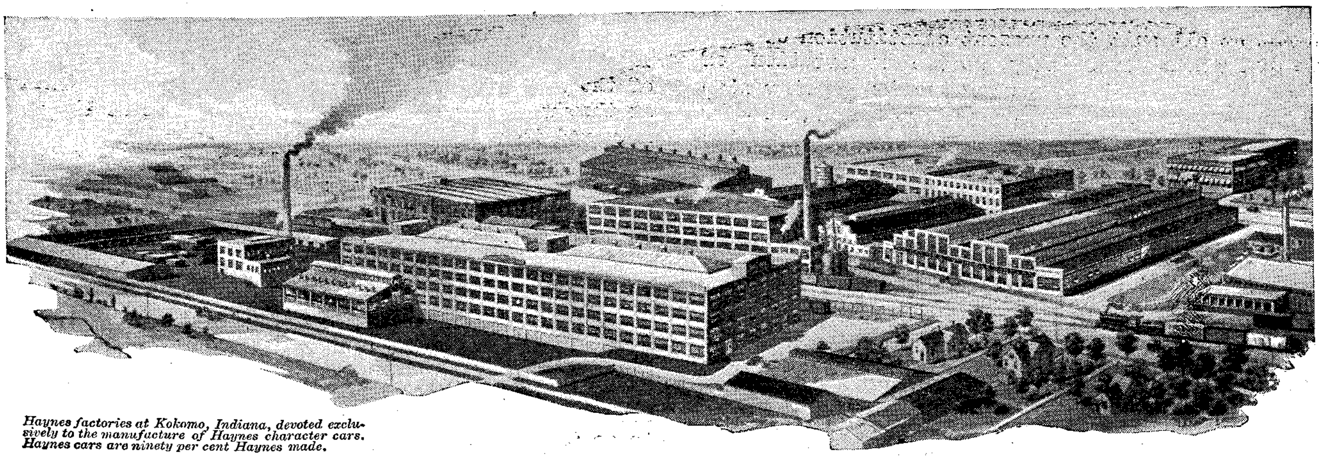
And here is a piece of conjecture indulged in by a "Mail" correspondent, calculated to show the futility of Mr. Johnson's efforts, even if his cause should triumph, because of the bootlegging that would follow. The writer also would seem to do the fair sex a grievous wrong by assuming that, while "Pussyfoot" counts on the support of most of the six million women voters of England, it would develop eventually that American women are the worst offenders in the nefarious game of bootlegging. As we read:

> Women, it appears, are the prime offenders in America, being adepts at camouflaging and concealing bottled alcohol, but they are constantly caught, and, more frequently still, searched on suspicion. We men, in fact, would have to accustom ourselves to highly disconcerting moments -- aye, many of our dearest illusions might be brutally dispelled -- as the prohibition officers acted, on suspicion, in restaurant and theater and on the King's highway.
>
> I am not making all this up as "wet" propaganda. The news comes straight from Ponca City, Okla., and I took it, for verification, to Mr. Johnson. Because the report, or rather article, in question, is written round our very own Mr. Pussyfoot, "who, in the old days, hit the woman trail every time...
>
> "Trapping the women was a great game and one of intense interest to Johnson and his associates. Until he came on the scene, the women were winning. His subsequent search campaign developed the fact that much imagination and daring were displayed by women in secreting bottled goods.
>
> "One Osage Indian woman had a belt which she wore around her waist but underneath her skirts. Strings were attached to the belt and a bottle of whisky to the end of the string. It was her custom to walk through the woods, evidently enjoying the green trees, flowers, and running brooks; but whenever an Indian appeared, a string was cut, a bottle of liquor dropped to the grass, and the woman walked unconcernedly on."
>
> Happily we may lightly dismiss the probability of a guest leaving, say, our own Carlton Hotel, releasing a bottle of whisky on to the pavement, and stepping unconcernedly into her cabriolet.
>
> But Worth and Paquin, we need to remember, would be hard hit by Pussyfoot fashion restrictions, and might easily, out of pique, reinstate the crinoline, *dernier cri* in gin-concealers, and so tempt innumerable good and upright women to become "bootleggers."
>
> Apparently not even the sanctity of motherhood is held in reverence in these campaigns:
>
> "The Rev. C. C. Brannon, known as the Fighting Parson, who is going to London to help Johnson, once discovered a woman carrying six bottles of booze made up to look like a baby in swaddling clothes. The woman used to go the same walk every day, cooing like a baby whenever the prohibition officers approached."

One sturdy British champion of personal liberty and dampness, the London "Saturday Review," seriously suggests that Germany may supplant America in Great Britain's affection, if this Yankee prohibition propaganda is pressed too far. Between America arid and Germany not so arid, the British temperament, it appears, is likely to incline toward the land of beer and Rhine wine. As the "Review" reasons:

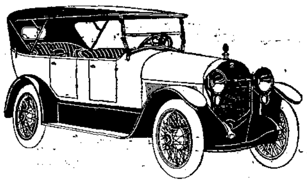
> The question of liberty is not alone concerned, for there is also the importance of preserving feelings of friendship with the United States of America and hostility to Germany. If Great Britain has to choose between an American or a German despotism, we must not forget that Great Britain, being part of Europe and having a damp European climate, may be driven into the arms of Germany by American prohibitionists. Fond memories of the German beer-garden and of Anglo-German

(Continued on Page 56.)

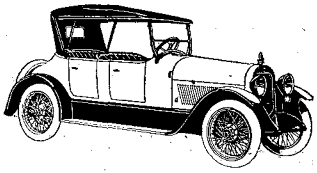


Haynes factories at Kokomo, Indiana, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Haynes character cars. Haynes cars are ninety per cent Haynes made.

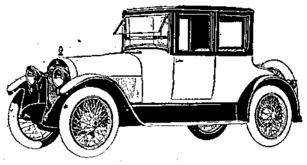
GREATEST YEAR IN HAYNES HISTORY PROVES WORTH OF CHARACTER CARS



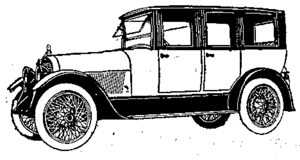
6 Cylinder Touring Car—7 Passenger . $2685
12 Cylinder Touring Car—7 Passenger . 3450



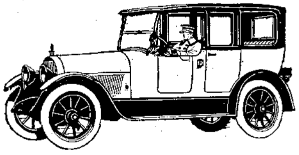
6 Cylinder Roadster—Four Doors, 4 Pass., $2685
12 Cylinder Roadster—Four Doors, 4 Pass., 3450



6 Cylinder Coupé—4 Passenger . . $3300
12 Cylinder Coupé—4 Passenger . . 4000



6 Cylinder Sedan—7 Passenger . . $3550
12 Cylinder Sedan—7 Passenger . 4200



6 Cylinder Limousine—7 Passenger . $4200

Cord tires and wooden wheels standard equipment on all 6 cylinder cars. Cord tires and five wire wheels standard equipment on all 12 cylinder cars.

Prices are F. O. B. Kokomo

HAYNES

America's First Car

AT the close of the year 1919 we wish to express our profound appreciation of the meaning of the public approval bestowed upon the Haynes.

This year has been the crowning year in the history of America's first and oldest successful manufacturers of motor cars. We feel that the success of the Haynes has been more than popularity—it is acceptance by the car user of the value of the vital factors of character which are deftly combined in the Haynes.

Beauty, strength, power and comfort—these are the four essential factors of car character. For the Haynes they have crystallized the good repute of the past twenty-six years into a solid foundation of good will which is worth vastly more to us than any other testimonial which could be given.

A Haynes user knows what a Haynes car means. There are thousands upon thousands in use today giving service and satisfaction. No safer guarantee is there than the tried and tested judgment of such a large number of astute investors. A growing clientele points the way to judge the worth of a company's product.

The Haynes maintains the four factors of character. You will see it and admire it at the automobile shows. We hope to be able to keep pace with the demand, and to that end our producing facilities have been and are being enlarged. Again, however, we would state that no Haynes car can leave our factory until it has satisfied our engineers, designers and inspectors that it is fully up to the rigid Haynes standard of beauty, strength, power and comfort.

A new catalog, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on request.
Address Dept. 123.

The Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.

The Haynes, AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, now exhibited by the Government at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was invented, designed and built by Elwood Haynes, in 1893.

This advertisement copyrighted, 1919, by The Haynes Automobile Company.

1893—THE HAYNES IS AMERICA'S FIRST CAR—1919 sodality based on the common enjoyment of Hock and Moselle may result in an Anglo-German friendship which would not at all suit the present constitution of the League of Nations, especially as the importation of German wines may be the first and least unpopular step towards paying the indemnity. This, however, is only one of many important reasons of public policy for keeping American prohibitionists at arm's length. One other important reason may here be mentioned, namely, that any violent or arbitrary interference with popular drinks is almost certain to produce revolution.

BOOKS AS FIRST AID TO MORALE

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MOVEMENT to furnish Uncle Sam's fighting men with reading matter, a public librarian in the East received from a private in a small camp an appeal saying, "Please send us some books. We ain't got no books at all. We are Regulars and get just as lonesome as National Guards." So the books were sent and with them the thoughtful librarian slipped in a supply of candy and tobacco. "If you ever done good to a man, you done good to me," came back the soldier, "but please don't waste no more space for eats. Just send the books." To judge by the account of the library war-service contained in Theodore Wesley Koch's "Books In The War," (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston), it would seem that the incident is a typical illustration of the men's yearning for reading matter and also of their appreciation of what was sent them. Mr. Koch's book is devoted in part to the methods employed by the American Library Association in gathering the millions of books and periodicals contributed from every part of the country, and in establishing camp libraries where all this material would be accessible to the boys in khaki, but the most interesting portion of the volume deals with the men themselves and their relations with these libraries. It is apparent that to those engaged in the library branch of the war service, the work furnished a succession of surprizes. For instance, there was the astonishing diversity of tastes in reading matter. On this point Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, for some time librarian at Camp Sherman, is quoted as saying: "When I started this work, I had some very plausible theories about the kinds of books the men would want, but I soon discarded them. We have had requests here for every sort of book, from some books by Gene Stratton Porter, to Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' and Bergson's 'Creative Evolution.' We have had requests for Ibsen's plays, for books on sewage disposal, and so many requests for 'A Message to Garcia' that I had a supply mimeographed." It seems that about the only kind of books not wanted were the salacious, risqué sort, and books printed on yellow, muddy paper in flimsy binding. We read further:

The writers that seemed to be the most popular were O. Henry, Rex Beach, Zane Grey, John Fox, Harold Bell Wright, G. B. McCutcheon, Jack London, Chambers, Conan Doyle, Mark Twain, E. P. Oppenheim, Kipling, Poe, Booth Tarkington, Rider Haggard, Dumas, and H. G. Wells. Some of the books by these authors never got to the shelves as they were taken out by readers as fast as they were returned to the charging desk.

At Camp Zachary Taylor a soldier came in to renew Mrs. Barclay's "Rosary," remarking that it was the finest book he had ever read, but that he couldn't get through with it in fourteen days to save his life. The book was renewed and his chums, who also wanted it, had to wait their turn.

Some of the enlisted men, on the other hand, showed a remarkable capacity for rapid reading. There were those who came in practically every day for a fresh book. One patron took out and read regularly three books a day, until a soldier in another company began to do the same. The first man then dropped down to two books a day, feeling that the effort to maintain his supremacy among camp book-worms was too great a tax upon his endurance. At Camp Gordon one copy of Ralph Connor's "The Doctor" circulated forty-eight times in one month.

Surprises were sometimes in store for the librarian who thought that the men would care only for fiction. A librarian starting in at a new post expected that the first call would be for some book by G. B. McCutcheon or Jack London. He was somewhat taken aback when the first patron asked for Shakespeare's "Pericles". One librarian reported that 90 per cent of his circulation was non-fiction, mostly technical books in French, historical works, and "war-stuff."

A private asked for a late book on electric motors and was shown what the camp librarian considered his best book on the subject. "Oh, I did the drawings for that book," said he. "I want something better than that!"

Everybody remembers the "notice to readers" on magazines suggesting that they be mailed under a one-cent stamp so they could be placed in the hands of "our soldiers, sailors and marines." As this notice was signed by Postmaster-General Burleson, these magazines were dubbed "Burleson Magazines." Mr. Koch says the result of this notice "was a vast influx of periodicals of varying degrees of suitability for the purpose intended." Most librarians reported a greater number of magazines than they could use to advantage. In fact---

For a time there was a deluge of
Socks and sardines
And old magazines

over all our camps, which brings to mind the remark of one of the soldiers in the trenches: "We are up to the knees in mud and mufflers." Magazines might have been added. Yet the oversupply was used to advantage at times. When Camp Bowie was quarantined for three weeks there were as many as seventeen hundred patients in the base hospital at one time. The soldiers were not allowed to use library books during this period and the great store of back magazines which had previously seemed almost a nightmare to the camp librarian, came into an unexpected usefulness. All available copies, except those reserved for reference, were used up, even down to the latest Saturday Evening Post.

At Camp Lee as many as twenty sacks of "Burleson mail," each sack weighing over one hundred pounds, were sometimes received in one day. An attempt was made to get the magazines to the men for whom they were intended, but the copies of the popular weeklies often proved to be altogether too many to be handled properly. At Camp Dix the old uncalled-for magazines were sold for waste paper and the proceeds invested in copies of "Over the Top," then in the heyday of its popularity.

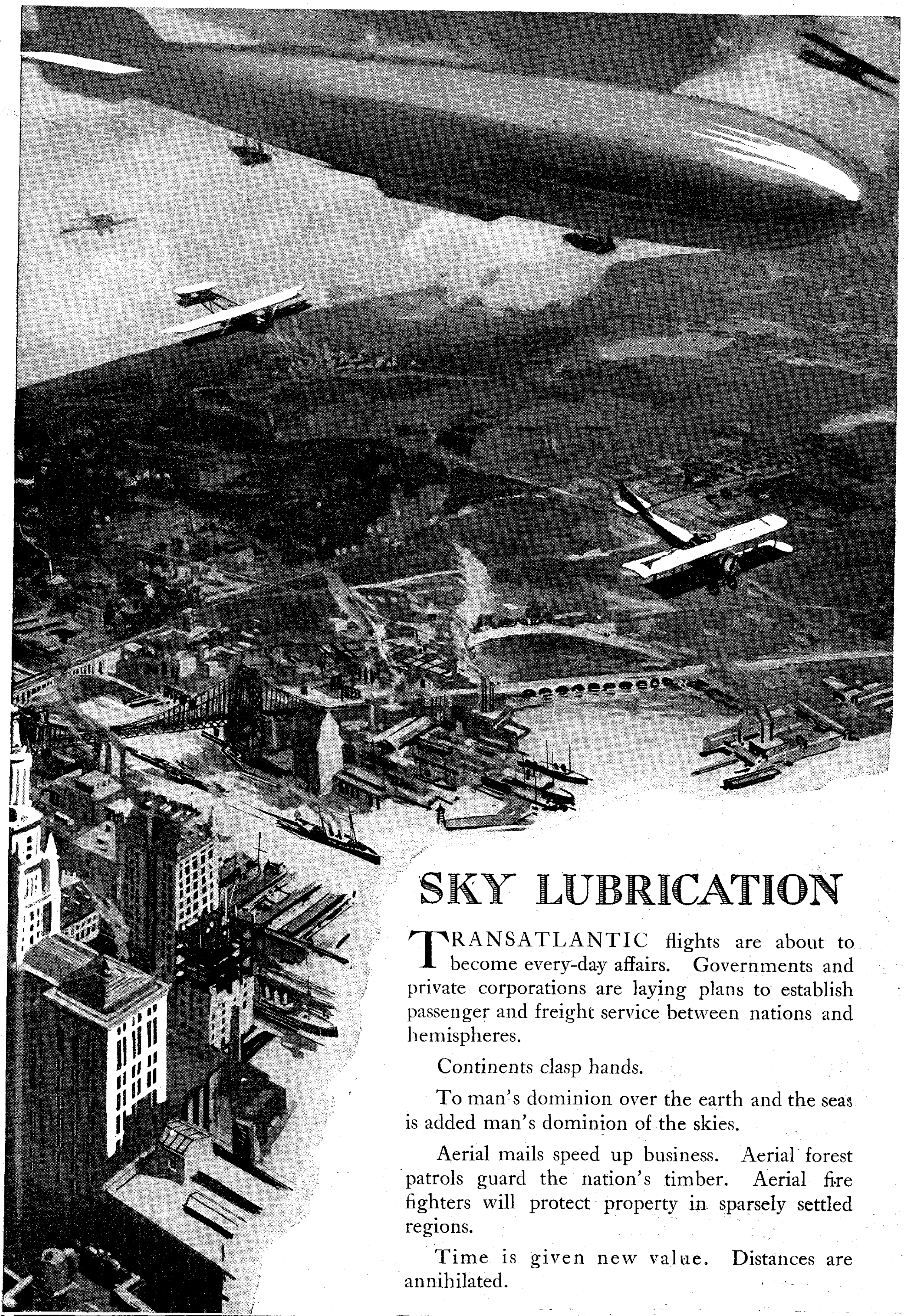
(Continued on Page 60.)

WE believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world.

Eight years ago we first expressed this conviction.

We were strong and sincere in our belief then. Now, it is shared so widely by others that it has virtually become the general consensus of opinion.

Best in its class is a strong phrase, but—isn't it a fact that you constantly hear it applied to *The Comfort Car?*



SKY LUBRICATION

TRANSATLANTIC flights are about to become every-day affairs. Governments and private corporations are laying plans to establish passenger and freight service between nations and hemispheres.

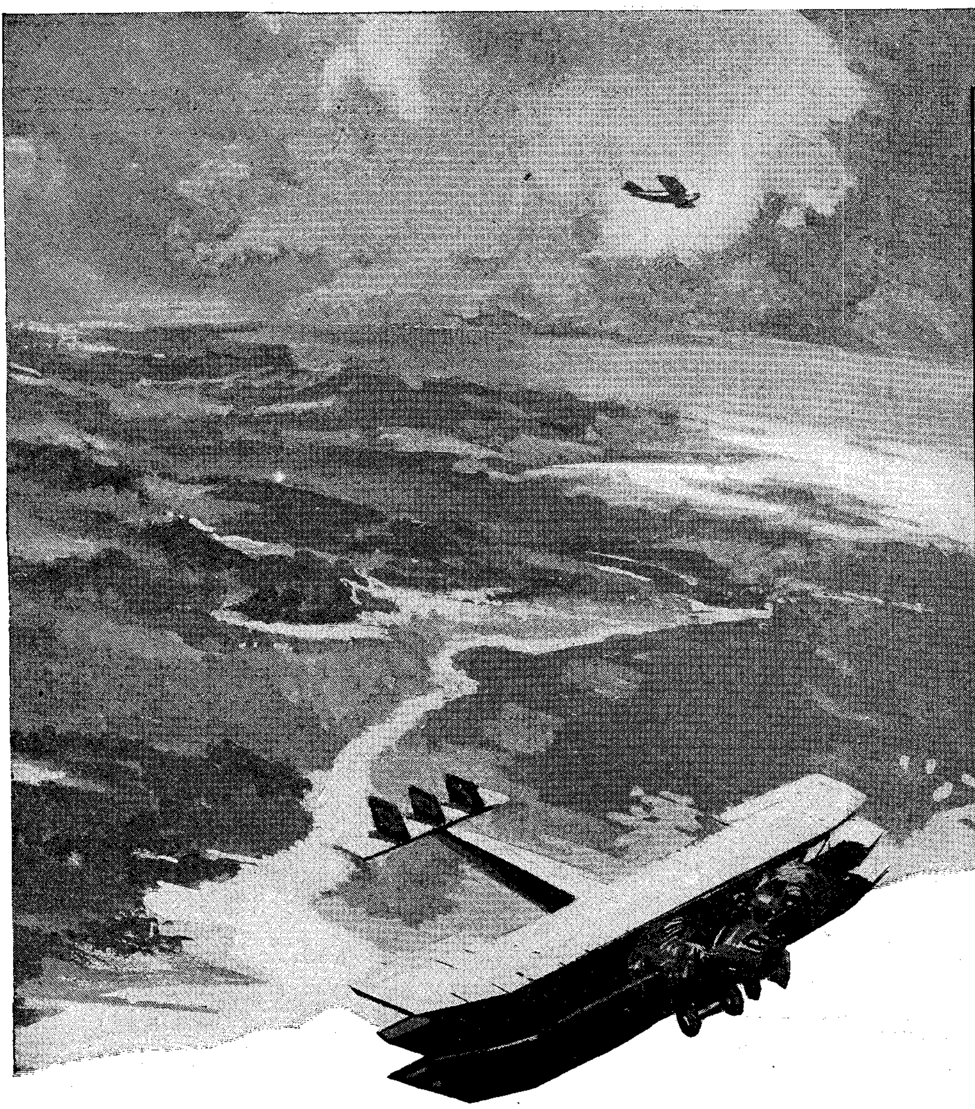
Continents clasp hands.

To man's dominion over the earth and the seas is added man's dominion of the skies.

Aerial mails speed up business. Aerial forest patrols guard the nation's timber. Aerial fire fighters will protect property in sparsely settled regions.

Time is given new value. Distances are annihilated.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**



THE correct lubrication of aircraft is naturally a matter of great importance. Guesswork and theorizing characterized the early lubrication of aircraft—just as they characterized the early lubrication of automobiles.

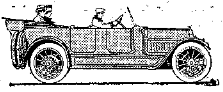
The Vacuum Oil Company has placed aircraft lubrication on the same scientific basis that characterizes its lubricating recommendations for all types of machinery. The Aircraft Lubrication Chart specifies the correct oil for the leading types of aircraft engines. Write us for information about the correct lubrication of any aircraft engine.

The further development of air travel will continue. The work must go on.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of service



Correct Automobile Lubrication

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" **Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"**
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" **Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic**

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial Chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

117	1919 Models		1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
AUTOMOBILES	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6-38)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-39B)(Teetor-H)			A	Arc.						
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers			A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)							A	Arc.		
" (6-30)	A	A			A	A	A	A		
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (F.A.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Cole							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham									Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dart	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model C)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 and 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A						
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)			A	A	A	A				
Federal (special)			Arc.	Arc.						
Fiat			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.								
" " (Model 12)	A	Arc.								
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King									A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" Commercial			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)							A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A				
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Stewart			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " (Mod. MW)					A	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Madison			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)					A	A	A	A		
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (22-70)									Arc.	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	A	Arc.
" (Mod. M4)			A	A	A	A				
" (Mod. S)	A	A								
Moon			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Mod. 671)			A	A						
" (Quad)	A	A	A	A						
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard									A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-36)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6-38-39)					A	Arc.				
" (6-40)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Paige (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Renault (French)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	E	E				
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)					A	Arc.				
Simplex Crane			A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Sixteen Valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
White (3 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**

larity,--even with forty copies there were seldom many on the shelf at one time

In addition to the other blessings they derived from the books, it appears that in some cases reading served particularly to keep the boys out of mischief. This was the thing especially emphasized in a letter from an officer, written to the American Library Association Headquarters in behalf of a stevedore regiment of the National Army. The letter is quoted in part:

> "A word of explanation. We have at this base--and they are here for the duration of the War--nearly three thousand colored men, about one third of whom cannot read or write. We want the books, first of all, for those men who can read them. These men are only a few months, at most, from cotton fields to khaki. They are among a strange people, who speak a language unintelligible to them and the only reading matter they can find in large amounts is that found in publications typical of the life of the half-world. . . .
>
> "As regimental censor, reading their letters home, and thrown into close contact with them, I have come to the conclusion that books will keep them in camp. Not at any time in my life have I been so made to realize the meaning of the expression 'thirsting for knowledge. These colored men from the rural South do. By begging, borrowing and buying, I have corralled all the English books in this vicinity that are worth while and I have 113 books that I think should be placed in the hands of these 1900 men. These books are all in use, seven days in the week. But we need hundreds more.
>
> "Two thirds of the organization are literates. But they, too, are subject to the seductions of wine, women, and certain kinds of song, all of which are affording them new and very injurious experiences. But when they get hold of a book they remain in camp at night, and during their other leisure hours, of which they have many, owing to the exigencies of the military service, they read these books, and what is of more importance, talk about them and discuss the things they have learned. A man who can get hold of a book stays at home and reads it, soon improves in the matters of dress and military conduct and shows improvement in morals and self-respect. These are elemental things, almost trite expressions with us at home, but they are very real to us at this permanent base in the line of communications.

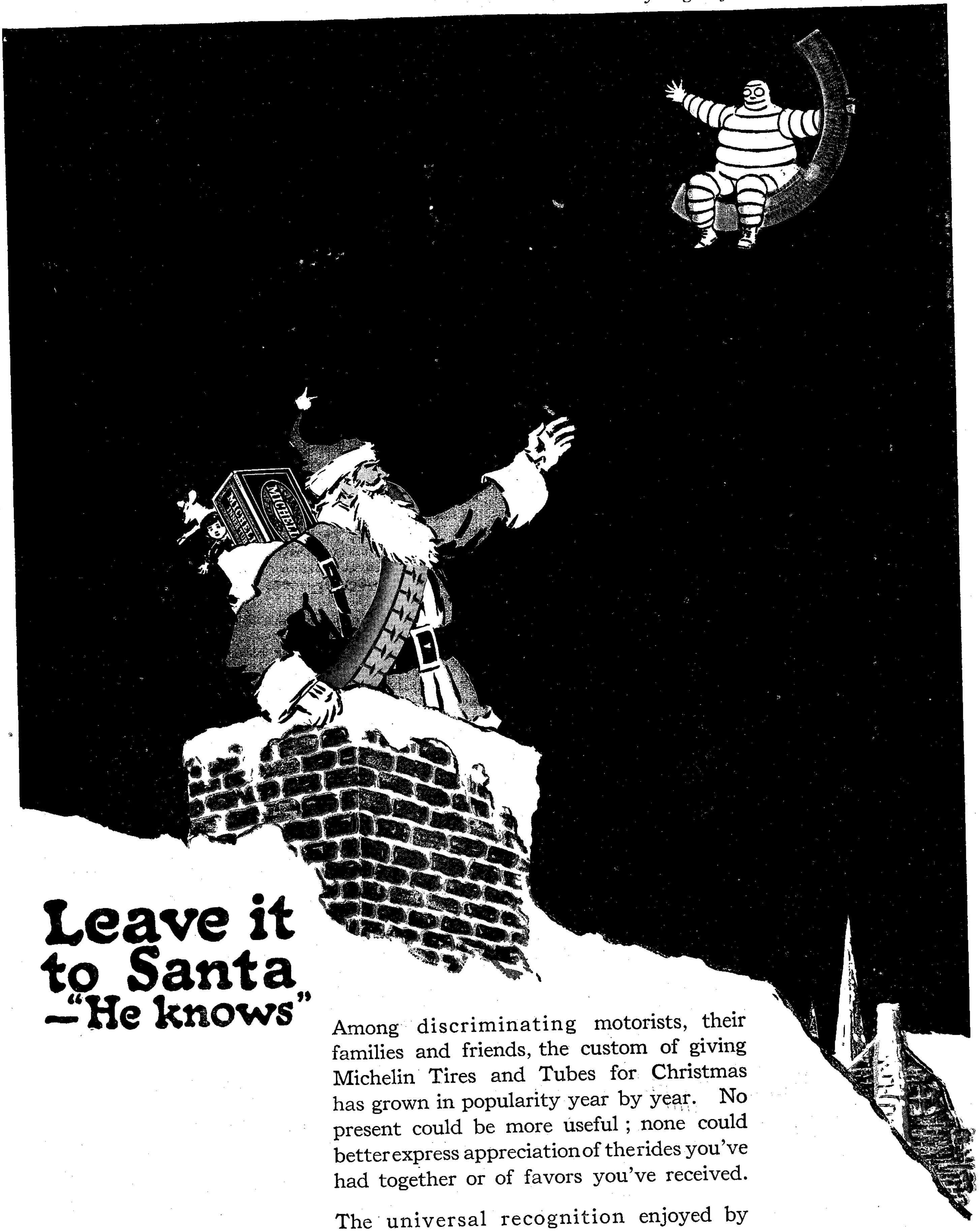
The work in the hospital libraries appears to have been of a somewhat exacting nature, requiring persons of parts for its successful performance. One woman wrote home that it required only "the meekness of Moses, the wisdom of Solomon, the charity of the Queen of Sheba, the strength of Samson, the longevity of Methuselah, the democracy of the Good Samaritan and the diplomacy of Machiavelli." Some typical experiences, comic and otherwise, are related:

> "You won't have any trouble disposing of your books," said a man to Miss Ola M. Wyeth at the beginning of her work at the Camp Wadsworth Hospital. "When I was there, we were tickled to death to get a magazine six months old."
>
> On one trip through the wards, she had only two books left. A man picked them up and handed them back. "I don't like books written by women," said he.
>
> "But F. Marion Crawford is not a woman."
>
> "Well, if she isn't a woman, what is she?"
>
> On being assured of the author's sex, he took the book and settled back to enjoy it.
>
> One day a patient said to her, "Give me a real love story." All the men laughed, but when the librarian went to their bedsides most of them said, "I want one like that other fellow asked for."
>
> Upon another occasion a man declined a book. The librarian went on to the next bed. "What is this one about?" the occupant asked. It happened to be Marjorie Benton Cooke's "Bambi."
>
> "Oh," said the librarian offhand, "it's about a girl who married a man without his having anything to say about it."
>
> "That will do. That's my case exactly. I will take it."
>
> Then the man who had declined to have a book called out, "Let me read it first," and the librarian left them wrangling good-naturedly over the volume. It is a very common occurrence for a man to refuse a book until he sees his neighbor take one; that excites his interest and he demands one for himself.
>
> The men who prefer serious reading are often of an unusual type. Miss Wyeth reports an enjoyable talk on literary matters with a remarkably well-informed young man who impressed her so favorably that she made inquiries as to his identity. To her surprise she found that he was a former prize-fighter.
>
> "You've no idea how good it is to see some one not in uniform," said one patient to the hospital librarian at Camp Cody. "I like to see you in that pink dress," said a Syrian patient to this same librarian, who reported these comments when writing to Headquarters to inquire whether she need wear her uniform during the evenings.
>
> Many men insist upon taking a book with them to the operating-room. Just why is not always clear. Perhaps the man has become interested in a story and is afraid that he won't find it when he comes out of the anaesthetic. Perhaps he just wants to hold something familiar in his hand.

MR. LEITCH'S FORMULA FOR INDUSTRIAL HARMONY

A YOUNG MAN NAMED JOHN LEITCH years ago conceived the idea that if great industrial organizations could be governed on democratic principles similar to those of the Government of the United States, such a system might bring about harmony between labor and capital and thus put an end to strikes and other labor troubles. Acting on this idea, he worked out a scheme of business government which he styled "Industrial Democracy," and with which he is since said to have solved the labor problems of twenty large corporations. The system can best be described in connection with the story contained in Mr. Leitch's book, "Man to Man," (B. C. Forbes Publishing Co., New York) telling how the plan was adopted by the Packard Piano Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana. It had been attempted to make the factory a "closed shop." The president of the concern refused to discharge the non-union men, however, and rather than do so closed up the business "for repairs and installing machinery." Thus a strike was begun which lasted for some time, and tho the union fought hard, it was a losing fight. The factory finally opened again, and the men came straggling back to their old jobs. But things did not go well. The men had no interest and openly soldiered on their jobs. "Everybody -- company and men -- was sore," says Mr. Leitch, who at this juncture was called

(Continued on Page 62.)



Leave it to Santa —"He knows"

Among discriminating motorists, their families and friends, the custom of giving Michelin Tires and Tubes for Christmas has grown in popularity year by year. No present could be more useful; none could better express appreciation of the rides you've had together or of favors you've received.

The universal recognition enjoyed by Michelin as *the* quality tires, gives them an unequalled gift-value which their moderate price makes doubly attractive to the giver.

For a gift costing a few dollars—A Michelin Inner Tube.
For a gift par-excellence—A Michelin Universal Casing.

MICHELIN TIRE CO., Milltown, N. J.
Michelin Tire Co., of Canada Ltd.,
782 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal

Dealers in all parts of the world

MICHELIN

in to see what he could do in the way of improving conditions. He continues:

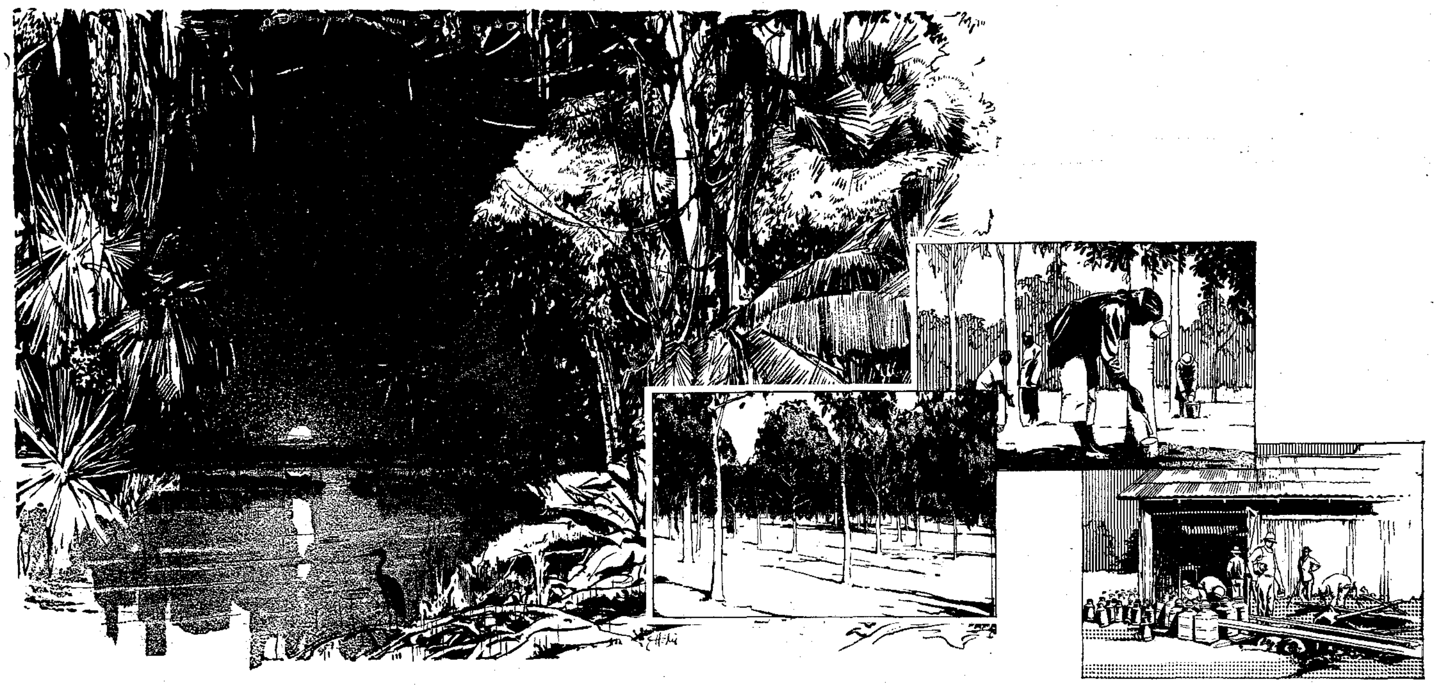
> The president put the whole situation before me frankly: "I feel that I am somehow to blame here; I cannot get down to the men; they do not trust me altho I am as fair as I know how to be. I simply have not sold myself to them. I shall do anything you tell me to do. I put myself in your hands."

So Mr. Leitch looked about for a few days and finally called a mass meeting in the company's time. He told the men that in his opinion they and the company were working at cross purposes. "It is not anybody's fault -- it is everybody's fault," he said. And thereupon he proposed his system of "Industrial Democracy." This involved a complete reorganization of the government of the institution. Briefly, it provided for a cabinet, consisting of the executive officers of the company, headed by the president, who was to act as chairman; a senate made up of the under-executives, department heads and sub-foremen; and a house of representatives elected by secret ballot by the whole body of workers from among their number, each department being entitled to a representative for every twenty to forty men employed in it. Provision was further made that all measures for the government of the organization should originate in the house or in the senate, and these bodies were also to settle all disputes. Every measure before becoming a law had to pass both the senate and the house and also had to be approved by the cabinet. The cabinet was given the veto power and might also initiate legislation by making suggestions in a message to the senate or house, altho these bodies were not required to follow such suggestions. The work of the house and the senate was to be done by committees, just as in the congress of the United States, and all meetings were to take place in company time. In order that this system might be put in operation to the best advantage, Mr. Leitch explained to the men that it would be necessary to adopt a business policy, and he suggested one based on the Golden Rule and divided into five parts as follows:

> JUSTICE
>
> The fullest meaning of this word shall be the basis of all our business and personal dealings--between ourselves as individuals, between our company and those of whom we buy and between our company and those to whom we sell.
>
> Justice shall be the first Corner-stone upon which we agree and determine to construct broader character as individuals and broader commerce as an institution.
>
> We recognize that justice to ourselves necessitates taking advantage of every opportunity to do the best that is in us, and each day improve that growing ability.
>
> We realize that merit must be recognized whether in ability or merchandise. With this certainty we cheerfully, hopefully and courageously press forward to certain and unqualified success.
>
> The second Corner-stone of Our Policy is
>
> CO-OPERATION
>
> To accomplish the greatest possible results as individuals and as an institution we find Co-operation a necessity.
>
> We recognize that business without Co-operation is like sound without harmony. Therefore we determine and agree to pull together and freely offer, and work with, the spirit of that principle--CO-OPERATION.
>
> So we shall grow in character and ability and develop individual and Commercial Supremacy.
>
> Differences of opinion shall be freely and fearlessly expressed, but we shall at all times stand ready to CO-OPERATE with and heartily support the final judgment in all matters.
>
> The third Corner-stone of Our Policy is
>
> ECONOMY
>
> As each moment is a full unit in each hour and each hour a full unit in each day, so each well spent unit of thought and well spent unit of action makes for each victory and the final success.
>
> When the hour, the day, the year or the life is filled with well spent ability, and an institution is composed of individuals who recognize the value of and so use their time, then success is controlled and governed and there is no longer that vague uncertainty or a blind and unreasoning hope.
>
> Life is like a bag in which, each moment, we place a unit of value or of rubbish, and our present and future happiness depends upon the contents of that bag.
>
> Recognizing that ECONOMY is time, material and energy well spent, we determine to make the best use of them, and so shall time, material and energy become our servants while we become the masters of our destiny.
>
> The fourth Corner-stone of Our Policy is
>
> ENERGY
>
> As Energy is the power back of action, and action is necessary to produce results, we determine to ENERGIZE our minds and hands, concentrating all our powers upon the most important work before us.
>
> Thus intensifying our mental and physical activity, we shall "Make two grow where one was," well knowing that our Individual and Commercial Crop of Results will yield in just proportion to our productive and persistent activity.
>
> This power of Energy directed exclusively toward sound and vigorous construction leaves no room for destruction and reduces all forms of resistance.
>
> Having set in our Business Policy the four Corner-stones of JUSTICE, CO-OPERATION, ECONOMY and ENERGY, we are convinced that the superstructure must be
>
> SERVICE
>
> We believe that the only sure and sound construction of success as an individual or an institution depends upon the quality and quantity of SERVICE rendered.
>
> We neither anticipate nor hope to be unusually favored by fortune, but are thoroughly persuaded that fortune favors the performer of worthy deeds and of unusual service, and we therefore determine that our days and our years be occupied with such performance.
>
> Quality shall always be the first element of our SERVICE and quantity shall ever be the second consideration.
>
> Thus shall we establish not only the reputation but the character of serving best and serving most.
>
> Therefore, by serving admirably, we shall deserve and receive proportionately.

This policy was not adopted all at once, but a section at a time, at intervals of a week. When the last of the five resolutions had been approved, they were typewritten and each man received a copy. The new plan was now in full operation, and a meeting was held at which Mr. Leitch told the men that as they were now going to save the company money by getting more work

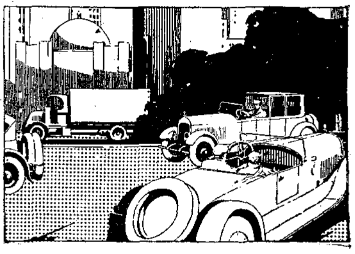
(Continued on Page 66.)



From the Jungle to the final mile

—and the sole aim is the longer, better service of

United States Tires



THOUSANDS of acres of jungleland in Sumatra have been transformed into flourishing rubber plantations in order to serve the best interests of buyers of United States Tires.

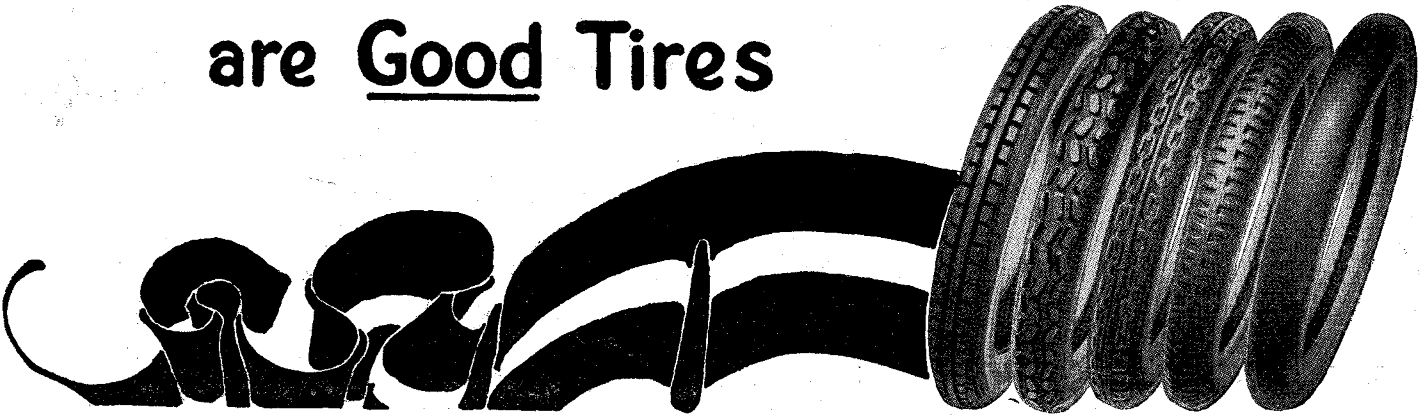
The tropic jungle has been hewn away, rubber trees planted by the millions, methods and machinery installed for the collection, cleaning and baling of rubber of the high quality required for United States Tires.

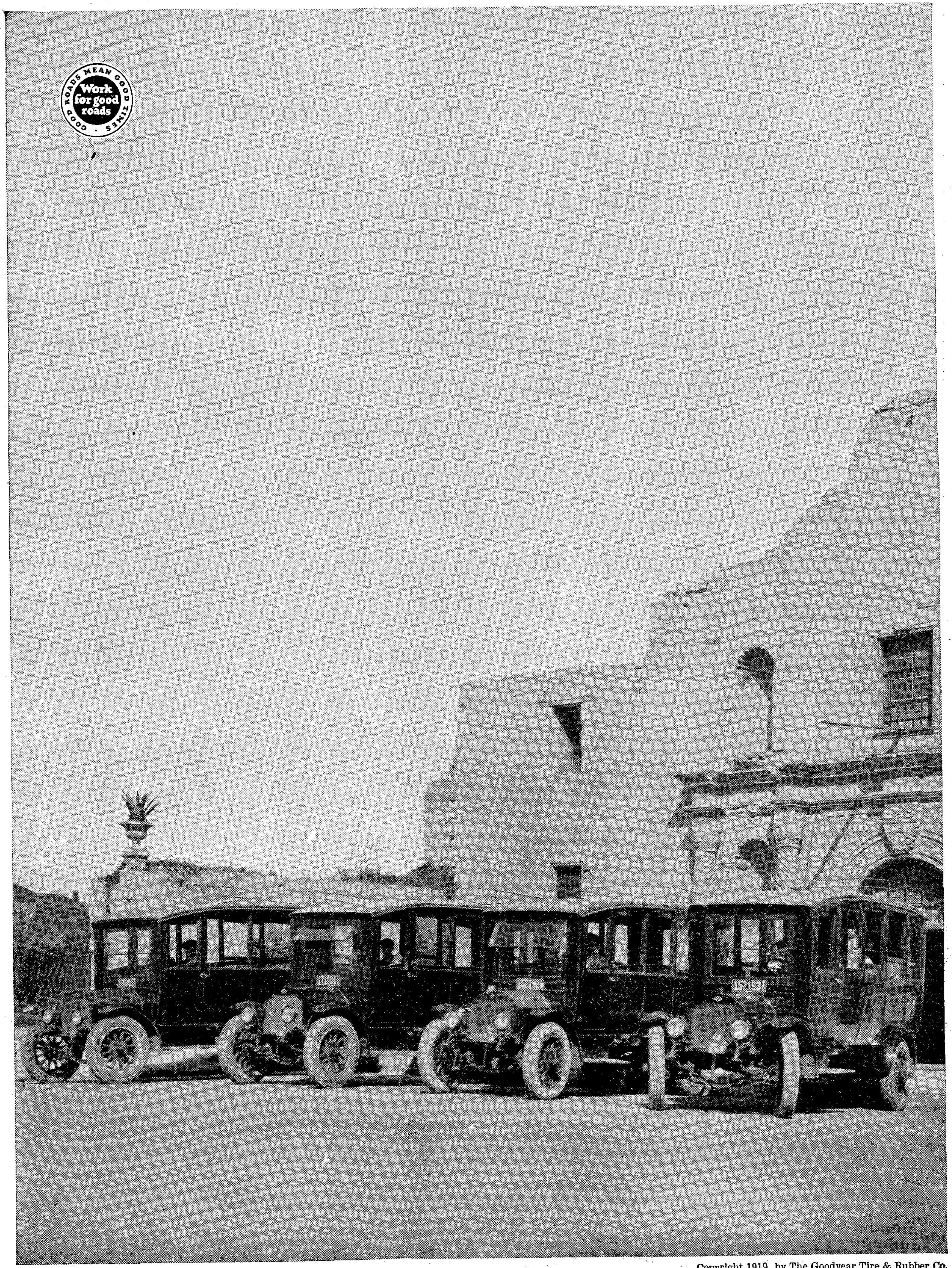
The United States Rubber Company is the only rubber manufacturer controlling its own rubber supply in any large degree. The substantial and vital advantages in quality which ensue, are for the good of the users of United States Tires.

An army of specialists stands guard over every step of manufacture. United States Tires are good tires because their ultimate goodness is considered from first to last. The user *must* be pleased to the end of the final mile.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

United States Tires are Good Tires




GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

A photograph, taken at the Alamo, showing four busses completely equipped with Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires, which are employed in tourist-carrying service by The Merchants Transfer Company of San Antonio, Texas

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

MADE IN U.S.A.

Busses That Ride Like Limousines —on Goodyear Cords

"WE recommend Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires to anyone operating passenger-carrying busses. They afford the obvious pneumatic advantages of traction, cushioning and greater activity which benefit both the customers and the company. But they add a wearing ability which compares favorably with the solid tires we have used. Consequently we use Goodyear Cords entirely for bus equipment." — M. P. Brannan, Purchasing Agt., Merchants Transfer Co., San Antonio, Texas

---

To the historic Mission San Antonio de Valero, built 1700 A. D. and far-famed as the Alamo of Texas, runs the modern motor bus.

Four capacious tourist-carriers frequently transport some five hundred persons in a day on smooth-going Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires.

Although mounted on a one-ton motor truck chassis and conveying twelve people and the driver, each bus rides on its pneumatics as comfortably as a limousine.

This cushioning of the Goodyear Cords is noted again in the splendid condition of the busses after two years of continuous duty.

The records of the Merchants Transfer Company of San Antonio, covering much of this period, show that the whole outlay for mechanical attention did not exceed ten dollars per unit.

These records also show that, when rains made local pavements and country roads very slippery, the traction of the Goodyear Cords enabled the big busses to maintain their regular schedules.

Officials, however, particularly emphasize the toughness of these pneumatics which have averaged 12,000 miles per tire in this exacting duty.

The average tire-mile cost of nine Goodyear Cords, eight of which remain in service after more than a year, is less than seven-tenths of a cent.

In their stamina is seen a far-reaching result of that pioneer work with which these powerful pneumatics have been developed for varied duty.

For it is quite obvious that this Goodyear work, in thus making the pneumatic principle thoroughly effective, has laid a firm basis for the broadest employment of motor trucks and busses.

Of course, another important factor has been the Goodyear Demountable Rim, easy to operate because of its oval-shaped locking ring which can be removed when necessary with little effort.

Both observations explain why more motor trucks, factory-equipped with big pneumatics, are delivered on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires and Goodyear Rims than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

done, it had been decided that it would not be a square deal for the company alone to benefit by this saving, and hence they were to receive a fifty-fifty share of what the company's books might show was saved as a result of the inauguration of the new system. The story proceeds:

They cheered and went to work with a will. The very day of that meeting, six men called on the president. They said that their gang could spare a hand. That they had tried it out among themselves and the only thing that bothered them was that none of them wanted to lose a job; if any place in the factory could be found for the sixth man they knew they could make a saving. A place was found and they made the saving.

At the end of the first month the force had cut costs of production 5½% which meant a dividend equally to them and to the company. For several months they kept on with an average dividend of never less than 5% and sometimes higher. They put their whole selves into the work.

They had been working ten hours a day, six days a week. A resolution was offered that the working day should be nine hours. Immediately the objection was raised that it would not be fair to the company to ask for ten hours pay for nine-hours' work, that to make such a request would be violating the corner-stone of Justice. A workman spoke up:

"If we can do in nine hours what we used to do in ten hours, then we can work nine hours and yet live up to our principles. The only way to find that out is to try it. I propose that we try the nine-hour day for a month."

The meeting passed that resolution. The factory turned out more work in the nine-hour day than in the ten-hour day; the piece workers who composed 83% of the force each individually made more money, and of course there was a bigger dividend than ever to cut up because of the "overhead" saving on the shorter day.

After running along for some months on the nine-hour day, several of the more progressive spirits proposed the eight-hour day with a half day off on Saturday. But this was too much for the conservative piece work element. Charlie, one of the best workers, announced definitely that he could not do in eight hours what he was now doing in nine and what he had been doing in ten. He was at his absolute limit and that if the hours were cut he was going to lose money.

The company advocated the reduction to nine hours and also to eight hours. When Charlie had finished his speech the president asked him:

"Do you need another press? Could you get more done if you had another press?"

"No, I do not need another press."

"Do you need more room? Are you cramped?"

"No, I am not cramped."

"Charlie," continued the president, "I know what is the matter with you. When you leave here you go home to a shop in your own house and you work there as hard as you can till 11 or 12 o'clock at night. When you come here in the morning you are a tired man. You do not know that you are tired, you think that you are fresh, but as a matter of fact you are tired. I think that you can do more than you are doing if you cut out your outside work; and that you will make more money right here than you do now with your work outside and your work here."

The meeting resolved to give the short day a two months' test. If, at the end of that time, the men's wages had fallen, or production costs had risen, breaking into the dividends, then they would go back to nine hours.

At the end of the first thirty days every piece worker in the plant received a bigger wage than he had ever previously earned and, in addition, there was an 8% saving on production and another wage dividend--the best which had yet been declared.

One of the most important parts of a piano is the sounding board. The wood must be exactly seasoned and it had always been thought that it had to to made by hand. Seven boards was considered good ten hours' work. The men devised a machine to do the work better and quicker than by hand. The president had it built according to their designs. It was shaped something like a banjo--they called it "the banjo." With it one man easily turned out sixteen boards in an eight-hour day--boards which were more uniform and in every way better than the hand-made ones!

The spirit of "getting by" dropped out of that plant. At one of the meetings a workman suggested that the company employ an efficiency engineer to trach better methods. This was startling enough in itself, because the very name "efficiency engineer" is anathema to the average union workman--it brings up to him only inhuman and unhuman "speeding up." But the men took the suggestion seriously. They did not jeer. They had open minds. They discussed the possibilities until one exasperated spirit burst out:

"Hell, we have 268 efficiency engineers right here now!"

That ended the idea of hiring an outsider. The meeting voted to post signs--"We have 268 efficiency engineers in this plant"--the conservatives ruled out the emphatic introduction of the coiner of the slogan as tending toward ribaldry. There were 268 employees and there were 268 efficiency engineers!

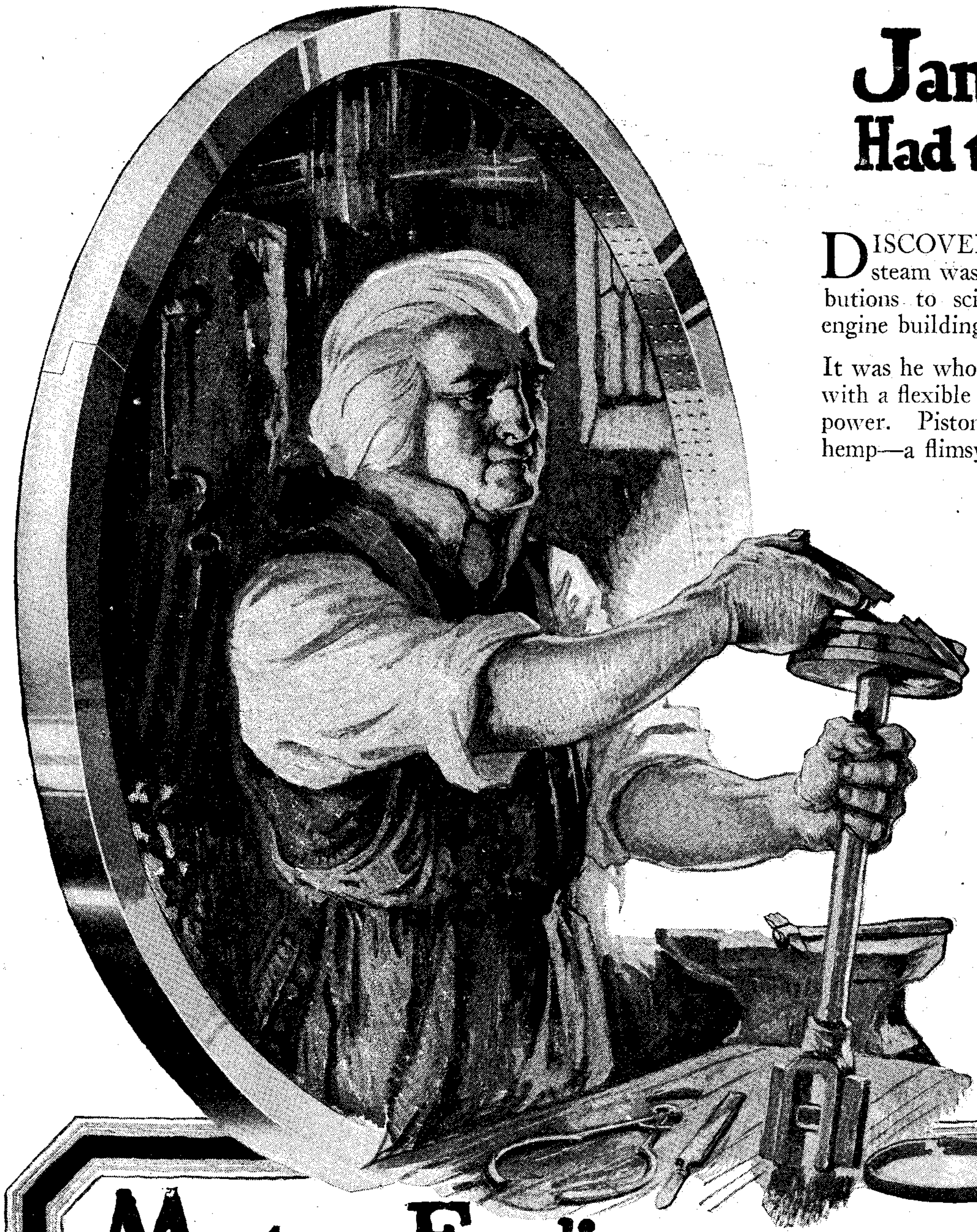
When business slacked up at the outbreak of the war, the men in this piano factory called a meeting to determine what was to be done. "Instead of discussing how long the company could continue to pay full rates," says Mr. Leitch, "the meeting took the attitude of inquiring how little the workers themselves could get on with until better times came around." Further:

First, all the foremen volunteered to reduce their own wages twenty-five per cent. for the time being. Then the meeting, after debate, decided that it would be more economical to work part of the week than to reduce the force and they proposed that the factory run only during three days of eight hours each. The president had to argue against such drastic economy. He assured them that they could get along on a four-day week. The workmen were not inclined to believe him, but, after he produced facts and figures, they gave in to the extra day -- to a four-day week.

The factory went on under the limited schedule until times began to pick up in 1916. Out of the former force 168 men then remained. One hundred had been unable to meet expenses on the reduced wage and moved away from the town to take other jobs. They drifted off gradually and without disturbing the organization. As business began to liven, the president brought before the meeting the question of hiring additional men. He was opposed. The workers declared that for the present they could attend to everything and it would be time enough to talk of hiring new hands when they had more than they could do. Business increased; it is still increasing but more men were not hired. At the time of writing this account, the factory is doing a larger business than at any time in its history and the work is being done by 168 men.

In his account of the introduction of industrial Democracy in an Ohio foundry, Mr. Leitch gives an illustration of how labor troubles are settled under his system. It appears that the owners of this factory, before Mr. Leitch arrived on the scene, had had considerable difficulty with their men, who are described by him as "rough men," and "rudimentary," with "simple, single-track minds." After Mr. Leitch's system had been adopted, they took to it "with the ardor of children starting a new game," However:

(Continued on Page 70)



James Watt
Had the Right Idea

DISCOVERING the wonderful power of steam was only one of James Watt's contributions to science. His genius revolutionized engine building.

It was he who, in 1774, circled the engine piston with a flexible band of metal—to stop the leaking power. Pistons had always been "packed" with hemp—a flimsy makeshift.

In these early days, the metal rings were *hammered* by hand to get *permanent, equal pressure* against the cylinder walls.

American
Hammered
Piston Rings

are hammered by machinery to obtain absolute accuracy, for modern motor construction.

But they retain the basic *hammering principle*—tried and proved in spite of fad or fancy.

They are fundamentally right.

Motor Engineers say—
"One-Piece Piston Rings!"

Standard
Equipment

- BUICK
- CHALMERS
- COLE
- DODGE
- MAXWELL
- MERCER
- NASH
- OAKLAND
- PIERCE-ARROW
- STUTZ
- STUDEBAKER
- WHITE
- WINTON

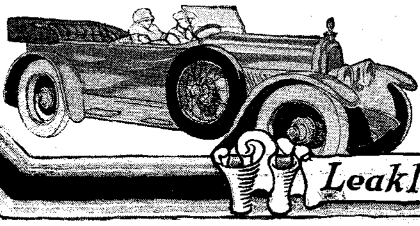
ONE-PIECE rings are now chosen more than all others by motor car manufacturers for standard equipment.

American Hammered Piston Rings are one-piece. Their *simplicity* means added strength and wearing quality, with minimum breakage.

Under all conditions of speed, temperature and high pressure in the combustion chamber, American rings will *retain* their tension, and are *leakless*.

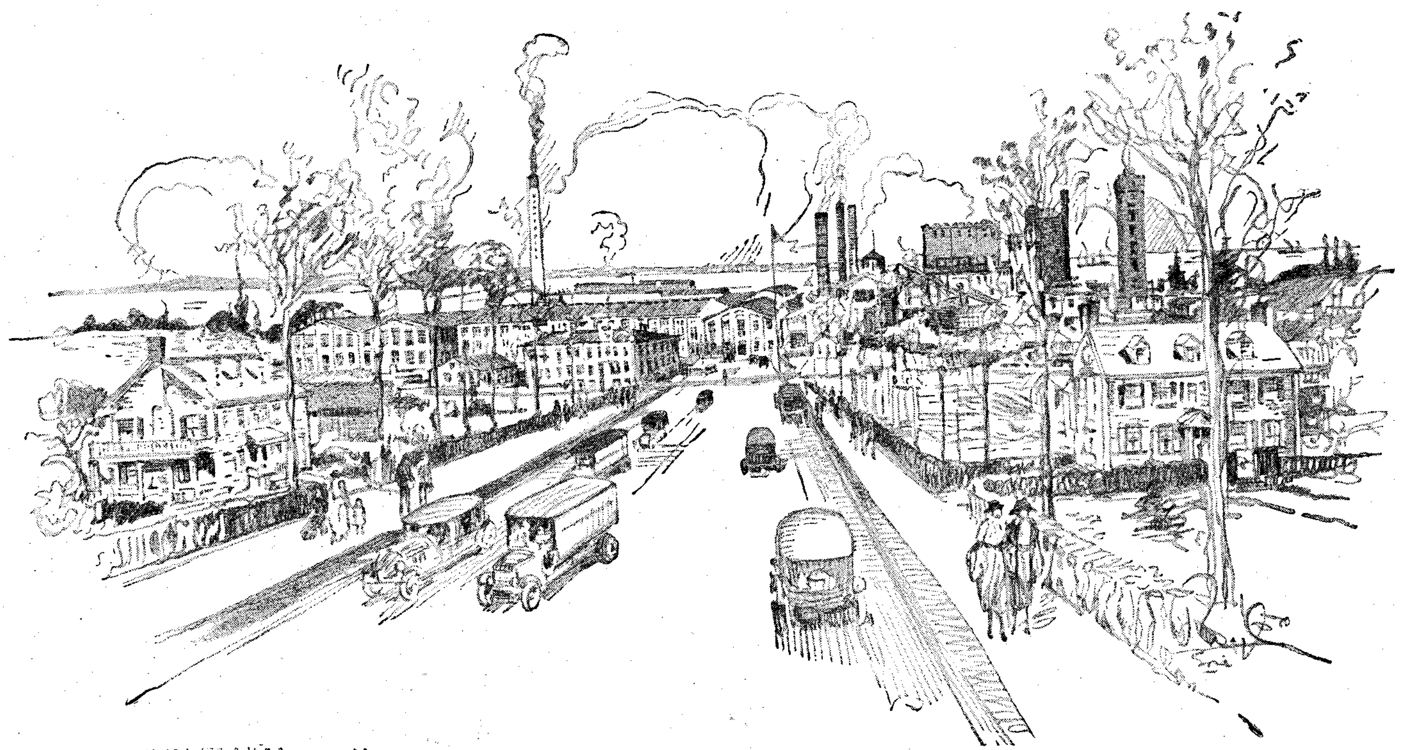
In buying rings for replacement, insist on American Hammered Piston Rings. You can then be sure of the same high quality that has earned the preference of leading automobile engineers.

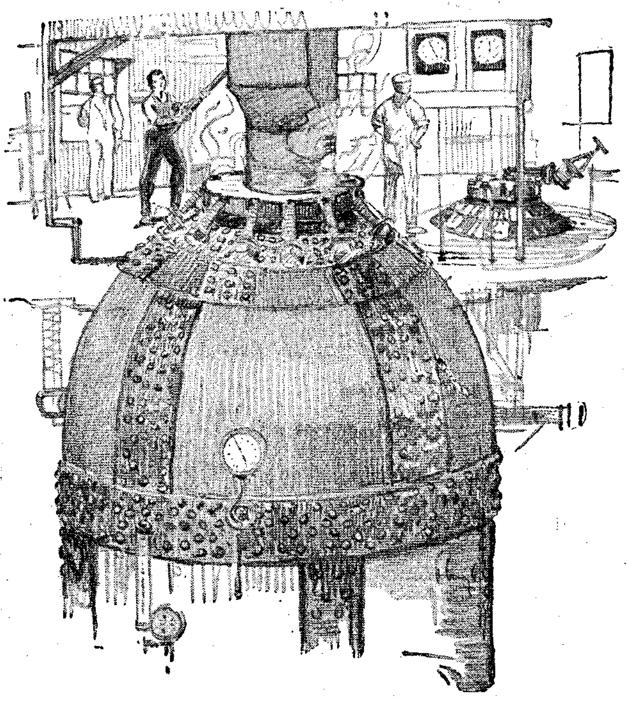
Look for the hammer trade mark.



American Hammered Piston Ring Company
Baltimore, Maryland

Leakless — One Piece — Guaranteed





When Your Workers

Do you know, from your own experience, what this means? Its effect on your business?

Your output keeps hitting new high figures, and as for quality, you don't need to give it a thought. You know it's at the highest notch, and will stay right there, because every man on the payroll is making it his particular business to see that it stays there.

Here at Hammermill are men whose chosen work is the making of paper, and whose pride is the making of good paper.

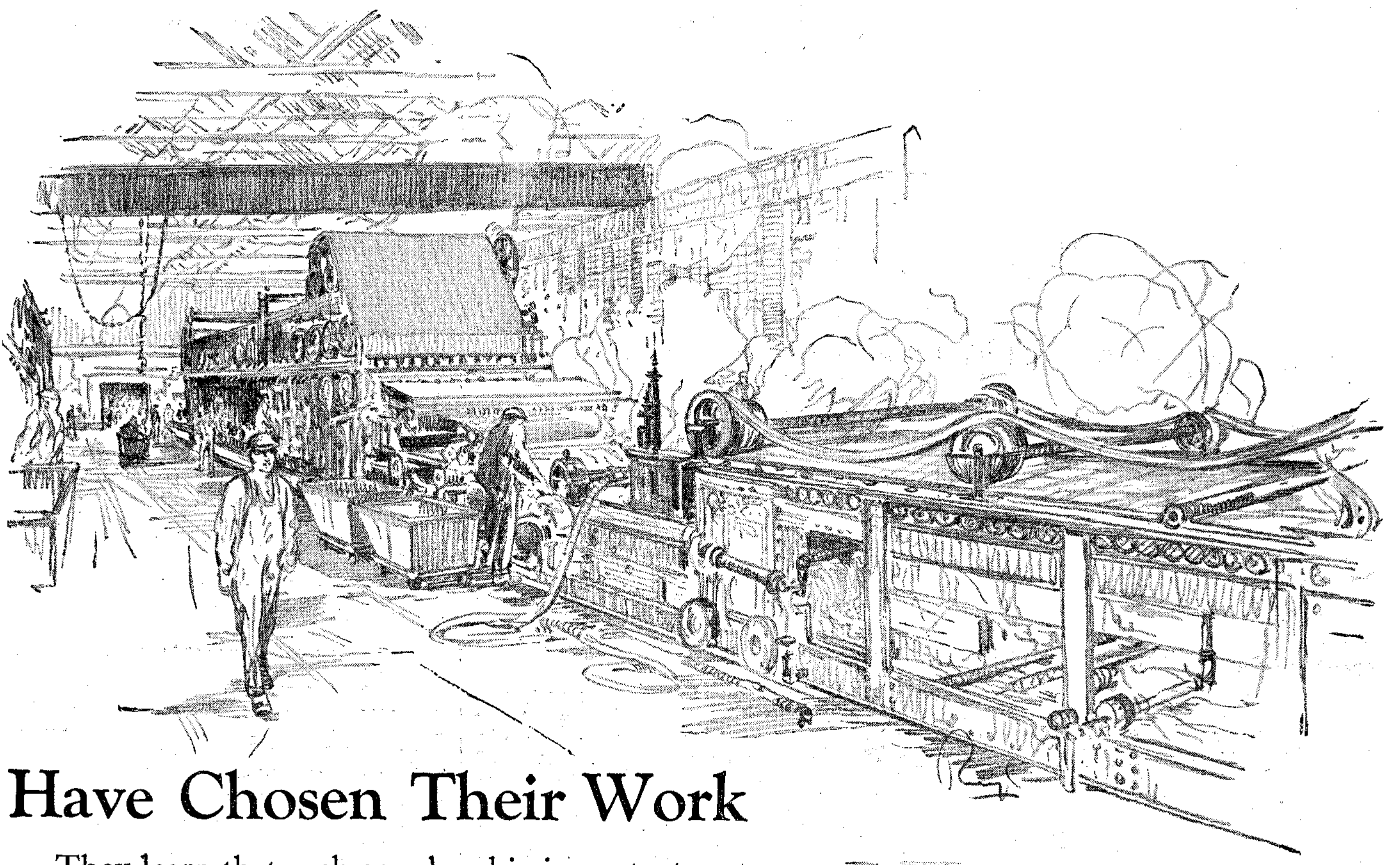
Some of these men came to us twenty-one years ago, and joined hands with us in the production of the first carload of paper that bore the Hammermill watermark.

Sons and daughters of these men are working with us today. They come to us because what they hear of Hammermill in their homes makes them think it is a good place to spend their working hours. They soon discover why there is a real joy and a real satisfaction in the work at Hammermill. They find that promotions are made within the plant, from the ranks of the workers, and that Hammermill employees share in the profits of the business.

Look for this watermark — it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"



Have Chosen Their Work

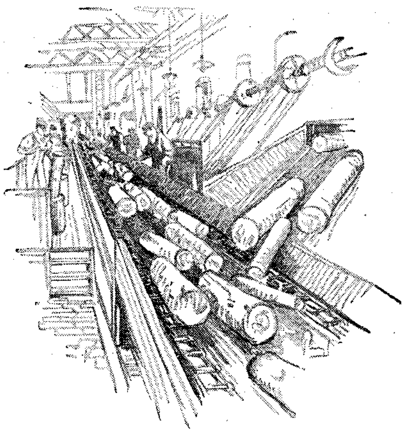
They learn that each one has his important part in a great industry, and that all of us, here at Hammermill, take equal pride in maintaining the quality of the paper that bears our watermark.

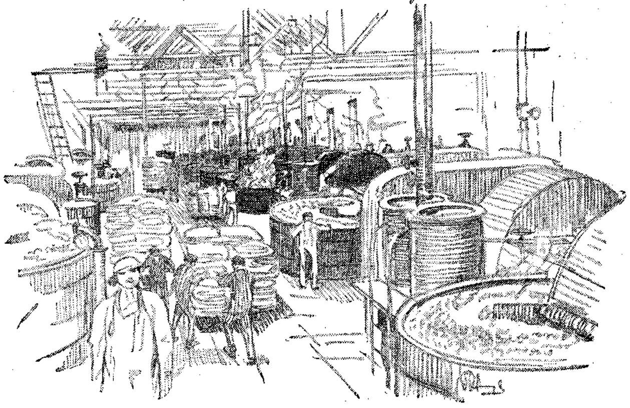
The cleanness of Hammermill Bond, its crispness and toughness, its perfect surface for writing, typing, and printing, result from constant watchfulness by *every worker at Hammermill,* keen attention, by each and all, to every minute detail that enters into the making of good paper.

Because our workers at Hammermill take pride in their work we say to you, "This watermark is our word of honor to the public," feeling confident that our product cannot fail to justify our assertion.

The spirit of the mill stands back of our word of honor. Because the hearts of a thousand workmen are in their work, Hammermill Bond has the dependable quality that makes it a standard of value by which other papers are measured. This quality has made it the most widely-used paper in the world.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY Erie, Pa.





Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

A few could not shake off the old "hold-up" spirit. They saw in the new order of things a chance to "fake." Six men working at a $4\frac{3}{4}$ cent piece rate waited upon the superintendent; they insisted on a raise to six cents; otherwise they would quit. Answered the superintendent:

"This is out of my hands now. If your rates are not right tell your representatives about them and the House of Representatives will appoint a committee to see that you get what is coming to you."

The kickers did not like that idea. Complained their leader:

"What does the House of Representatives know about this? We know what our rates are, what our work is, and how much we ought to get for it."

The superintendent absolutely refused to exceed his authority. The dissatisfied men would not appeal so the superintendent himself explained the situation to the Speaker of the House who at once convened a session and appointed an investigating committee. This committee examined the work and the men. They brought in a finding that the six cent rate had not been asked for in order to bring up wages but that the kickers had calculated that at six cents they could do less work than before and earn the same total amount of money. Thus the increase would retard and not stimulate production. The men were caught at their own game. They were caught trying to hoodwink their fellows.

Strangely enough the protestors did not quit when the adverse verdict was handed down. Instead they went really to work, exerted themselves, and earned high wages.

The quantity and quality of the production of the whole foundry began to increase with the very first month's operations. The dividend for the first thirty days was 6% and at the end of three months, the workers had increased it to 10%. They did this by working together. They found that dividends came from following the principles of the Business Policy they had adopted -- that the policy was not a mere collection of words, but a living thing, to which they might turn for advice at any hour of the day.

Another illustration of the workings of industrial democracy at this foundry shows how the men as a result of their association in the government of the institution became better acquainted and began to take an interest in each other. We read:

"Jimmy is sick," announced a representative at a House meeting. "He is a good fellow and he isn't earning anything. He has a big family and he hasn't had a chance to lay very much by. Let's take up a collection and send him some money."

Another member thought that it would not be right to take up a collection because then Jimmy might feel that he was getting charity and anyhow any workman who fell sick should have an equal chance and it might be that when an unpopular man was in a bad way nobody would "chip in" for him.

Out of this discussion grew a mutual benefit association. The company had looked after its men when they were ill but they could not know all of them and the workers themselves--that is the better class--did not like the idea of receiving charity. They wanted to stand on their own feet. The House committee took actuarial advice and worked out a plan to provide in advance for any trouble that might come to any man---including both health and life insurance in the scheme. They devised a schedule of deductions from the dividends and absolutely forbade the taking up of a public subscription for a worker. Any one on the pay roll might elect the sort of insurance that he fancied. For 1% off his dividend check he might have insurance equal to his annual earnings. Thus they accomplished insurance without cutting in on the pay envelopes---which always comes hard to a workman. And they were the happier for doing the insuring themselves.

Mr. Leitch began to ponder on the relations between capital and labor when as a very young man in Chicago he was employed by P. D. Armour to drive cattle about the stock yards, and he seems to have kept up the study ever since. Here are some of his conclusions:

Strikes are culminations of ill-will. Look at them from that angle. Take the 328 strikes in New York; 270 of them were for wages, 26 for union recognition, 13 for shorter hours, and 5 for bad working conditions. Those for bad working conditions may be dismissed at once; the employer who will not voluntarily provide a decent working place is to be considered as an industrial outlaw, a menace to the community, and to be treated as such. The wages and the hours are matters of easy adjustment, if there is a mutual interest and understanding between the parties. If the employer and the employee are working together the efficiency of the unit will be so great that wages can be paid with respect not to the market rate, but to the productive power. This productive power will be so high that wages will always be far in excess of the market figure and a continuous balance between wage and profit can be maintained. This eliminates wage disputes. By the same token, hours adjust themselves; the mutual spirit of fairness will regulate the hours by what the job requires. These questions out of the way, union recognition becomes a purely personal matter. If the employer and the employee have a convenient and just means for settling differences as they arise, it is small matter whether or not the union be recognized. For the workers in fairness, altho union members, will not countenance any unjust interference by the union.

Unions were created to gain justice for the working man. When they make unjust demands, as sometimes they do, the cause will be found in the existing ill-will of the people responding to demagoguery. I have yet to discover a case of union interference sanctioned or upheld by the workers where there were not already discontent and trouble. Get these positions in mind. If the employer thinks of workers merely as rentable commodities, the employee will think of him only as a rent payer and will be glad to have the assistance of a union business agent to raise the renting terms. If, however, there is a common feeling of co-operation instead of competition, there will be no room for any one who tends to disturb that co-operation.

Mr. Leitch's "industrial democracies," we are told, are being tried out in increasing numbers throughout the United States.

HYTONE
LINEN FABRIC

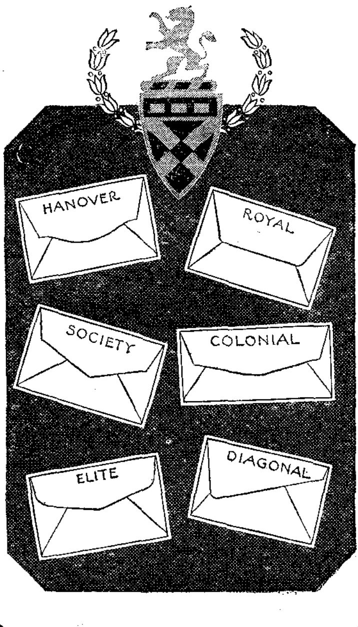
THIS Writing TABLET is Preferred by Millions

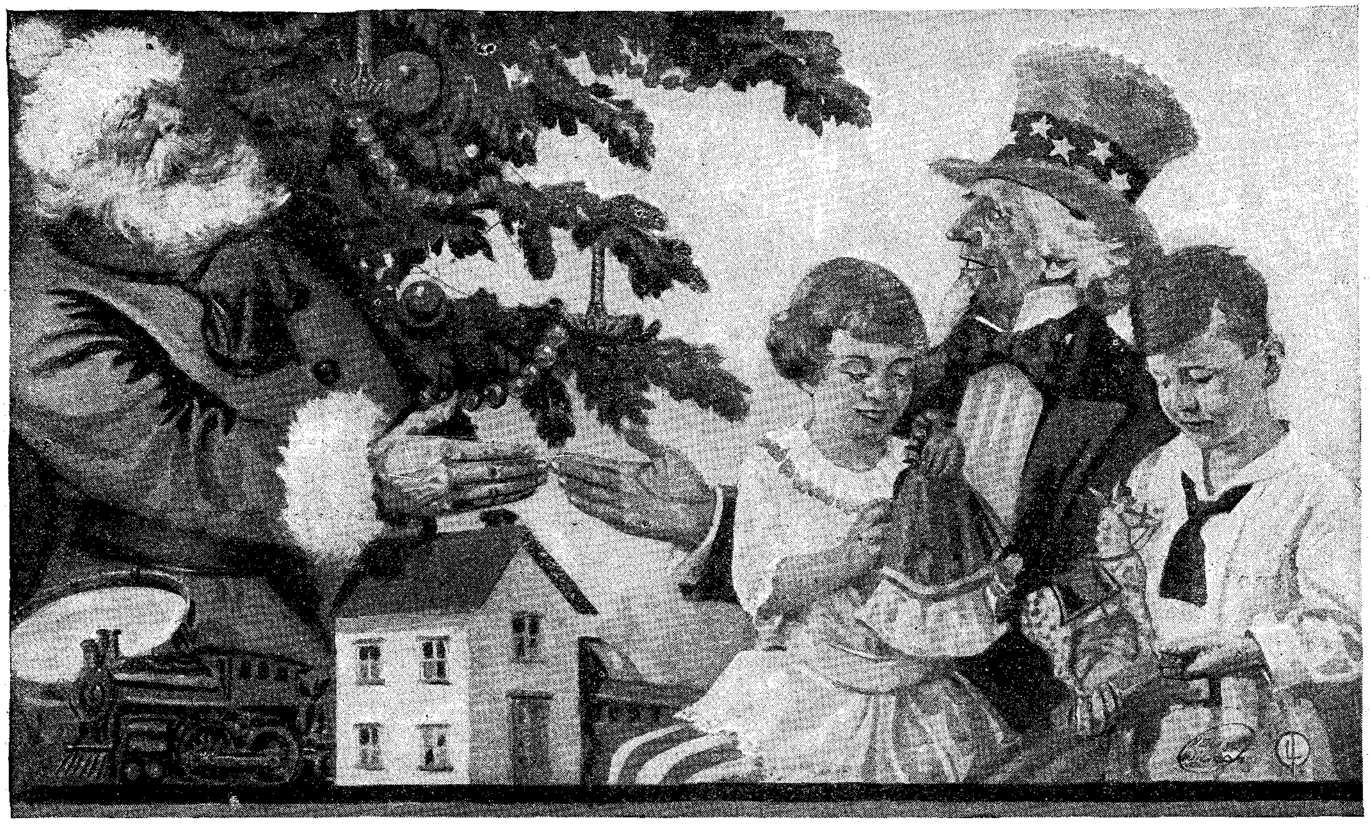
Persons of good taste and judgment prefer the HYTONE Tablet for all correspondence uses. It is convenient, correct, compact—and comes in all popular sizes, ruled and unruled.

HYTONE Envelopes in appropriate sizes and modish styles to match the Writing Tablets.

HYTONE enhances the pleasure and ease of letter-writing. The tablets are 10c wherever fine stationery is sold. If unable to secure from your stationer, send 10c in stamps to us for sample.

WESTERN TABLET & STATIONERY COMPANY
ST. JOSEPH, MO.





Buy American-Made Toys

SANTA CLAUS—the good American that he is—this year has turned to Uncle Sam for his toys. In fact the pair of them have been working together for months and months for our American kiddies.

They have planned and arranged and built really wonderful things. They are original—there is a host of new toy ideas.

They are conceived and built by American men and women—they are not the thoughts or work of foreign countries.

American-made toys are best for the children because each toy is perfect. The design is right, the craftsmanship is careful—there are more to pick and choose from. They are educational—they are amusing.

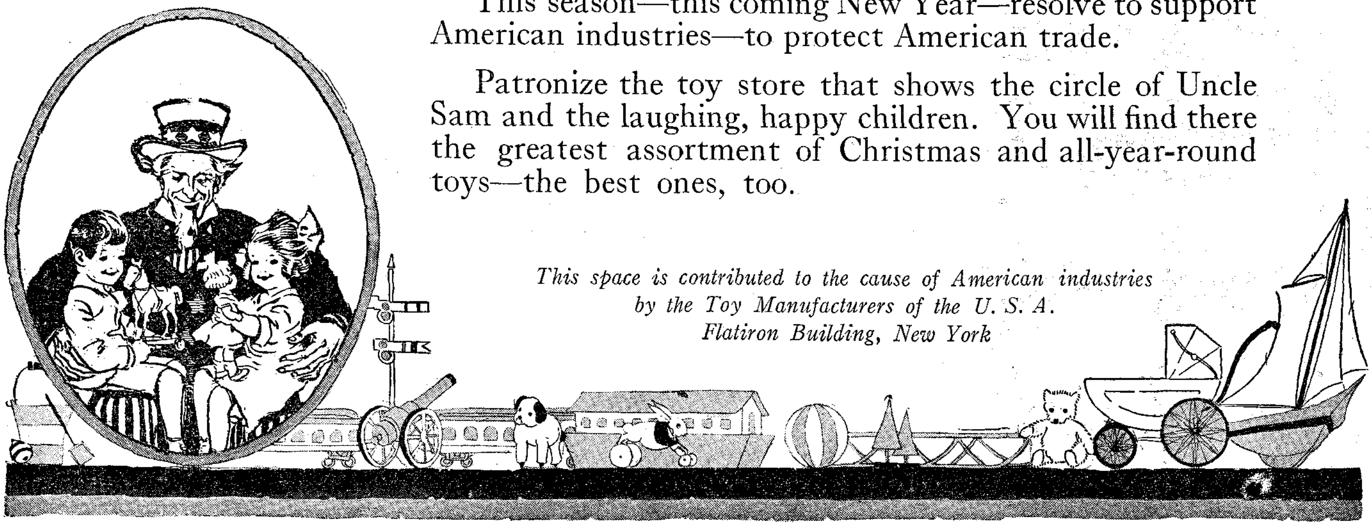
This Christmas make children happier with American-made toys.

This season—this coming New Year—resolve to support American industries—to protect American trade.

Patronize the toy store that shows the circle of Uncle Sam and the laughing, happy children. You will find there the greatest assortment of Christmas and all-year-round toys—the best ones, too.

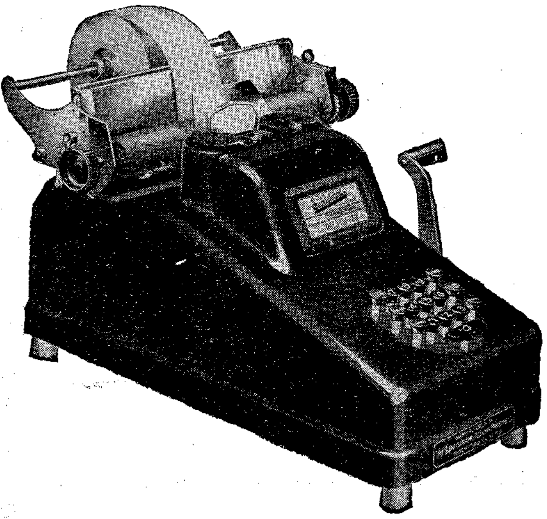
TOY MFRS. U.S.A.
AMERICAN TOYS

Patronize the toy store that displays these signs



This space is contributed to the cause of American industries
by the Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A.
Flatiron Building, New York

The *Natural Way* of Figuring



THE whole world's figuring is done with but 10 numerals. That's all there are. The 10 speak all languages—answer all problems. The Sundstrand has but 10 keys, one for each numeral. It needs no more.

That's why the Sundstrand handles every variety of figure work faster and easier. 10 keys are enough! Because of the compact, logical arrangement of the keyboard, and the rapid touch system, it operates as you would write, one hand doing it all. It's the *natural way* of figuring. Hence the easy speed. Always accurate and willing. There is not a single superfluous part. Carry it to your work, on desk, or shop bench. It prints in plain sight. Hundreds of big, modern business concerns have used them for years. You, too, can benefit by the Sundstrand perfected 10 key principle.

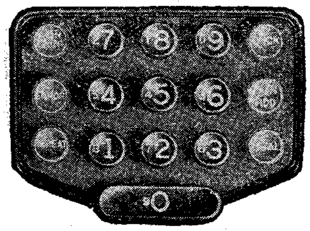
See the Sundstrand man. He'll be calling soon. Have him explain the exclusive Sundstrand features, printing on back stroke of the handle—correcting after handle is pulled forward—multiplying beyond the number of columns in the machine—and others. Have him tell you of the many savings you can get from the 10 key Sundstrand.

Meantime, don't forget the booklet. It's worth reading. A note on your letterhead brings it.

SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE CO.
Factories and General Offices:
2500 Eleventh St., Rockford, Illinois, U. S. A.
Sales offices and Service Stations in Principal Cities

(22)

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE



10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THAT PHANTOM YANKEE ARMY ON THE VERDUN FRONT

AMONG THE STORIES now coming to light of feats performed in the late mix-up in Europe, one of the most interesting is the account of a handful of American intelligence officers who kept five crack German divisions on their toes for several days, momentarily expecting an attack from an army that never materialized for the excellent reason that it did not exist. The "X Army", as it was called, "functioned" during the Meuse-Argonne battle last fall in the Etain region just east of Verdun. The details of its operations are set out in the New York "Tribune" as follows:

Five fresh divisions had been placed by the Germans on the Etain line. These constituted their last and finest reservoir of available divisions. The Americans realized that the minute the Germans decided that this was not a danger point, any or all of the five divisions could be withdrawn, replaced by exhausted and fragmentary divisions coming from the battlefronts, and that the appearance of the fresh troops on line west of the Meuse would have a tremendous effect on the American offensive.

The X army was assigned to a front from Bezonvaux to Fresnes. Captain Charles. H. Matz, of Hubbard Woods, Ill., was commander in chief. Captain William H. Dearden, of Springfield, Mass., and Washington, D. C., was chief of staff. Lieutenant John H. Graham, of Lexington, Va., was chief of "troop movements"; Captain O. W. Neidert was in charge of G-1, or administration, and Lieutenant H. T. Griswold, of Old Lyme, Conn., was chief of artillery. The staff of the X army were all members of the intelligence section of the First Army and, of course, before beginning operations had secured the consent of their chief, Colonel Willey Howell.

The wireless and the telephone were freely used to convince the Germans that the Americans were preparing for an attack in the Etain sector. To make sure that the Germans would be able to "break into" the code used, the Americans furnished them with a satisfactory key.

One wireless station of the X army was established in a clump of woods near Verdun and was christened "headquarters of the X army." This station functioned until the end of the game, all "orders" to the army going out from this place by wireless. Soon after the station began working, the Germans located its whereabouts and frequently shelled the woods and vicinity, apparently in hopes of breaking up the radio of this latest of annoyances.

The X army also had a portable radio station, which moved about and represented itself as a different station every day or two.

The sector in which the X army was at work was directly under command of the 33d French Corps, and the roving wireless station caused considerable excitement among the French soldiers, as it sent messages to make the enemy believe that several fresh American divisions had moved into the area. The French, unaware of the plans of the X army staff, at times thought the Americans had lost all sense of reason and

Are You Learning AUCTION?

What are these hands worth?

DO YOU know exactly how to bid? Do you bid three or four on the Ace and King? You can learn just what each hand is worth; how to play the dummy; how to play defensive hands; and all of the rules and conventions, if you have the new edition of "Official Rules of Card Games". 250 pages—all about 300 games—all changes—expert suggestions. Just off the press, for only 20 cents. Use the coupon below, if you wish.

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

And the more you learn about card playing, the more you will appreciate Bicycle Playing Cards. They are *standard* everywhere, because their air-cushion finish which means easy shuffling and accurate dealing, and their high quality in every regard, make them entirely satisfactory to everyone. The large indexes are easily read. Cards are flexible and strong—will last a surprisingly long time. Your dealer can supply you.

Congress Playing Cards are of de luxe quality—for social play, prizes and gifts. Full color art backs, gold edges.

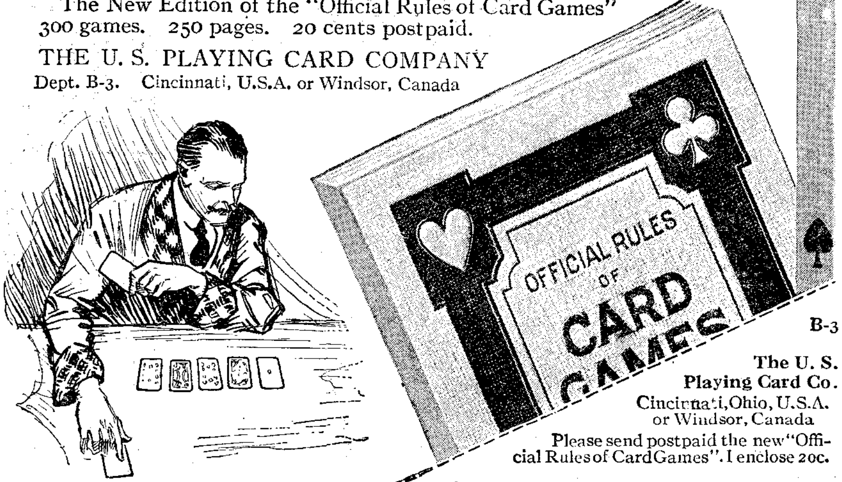
REVELATION Cards will Tell You!

Are there any questions regarding health, wealth, love or business, that you would like to have answered? If so, you will be delighted with the new REVELATION Fortune Telling Cards. They are as fascinating as they are mystifying. They tell you about the past, present and future in a marvelously accurate manner. One color back in tuck case, 50 cents a deck; colored back design, gold edges, in telescope case, 70 cents. Of your dealer or postpaid.

Send for This Book Today!

The New Edition of the "Official Rules of Card Games" 300 games. 250 pages. 20 cents postpaid.

THE U. S. PLAYING CARD COMPANY
Dept. B-3. Cincinnati, U.S.A. or Windsor, Canada


OFFICIAL RULES OF CARD GAMES

B-3
The U. S. Playing Card Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. or Windsor, Canada
Please send postpaid the new "Official Rules of Card Games". I enclose 20c.
Name.................................
Address.................................

give comfort for Christmas

President Suspenders

Presidents promote comfort and improve the hang of the trousers. No present for men more useful—none more appreciated—*the ideal gift.*

Leading dealers are featuring Presidents in attractive gift packages. Made from light or medium Shirley-woven elastic webbing, for dress or business wear. Metal parts are brass and will not rust. Guarantee band on each pair.

Be sure the name "President" is on each buckle. It stands for comfort, service and satisfaction.

President Suspender Co.
Shirley, Mass.

on several occasions so reported the wireless plants.

In addition to the wireless, the X army also had in operation,on the front between Bezonvaux and Fresnes, a telephone squad--a careless squad,which set up telephone stations here and there and sent messages and talked shop and gossiped at night about the arrival of some old friend from America with such and such an outfit.

The X army telephone squad took no chances that the Germans might not hear the conversations the Americans desired them to record. They deliberately grounded their wires so the enemy could "listen in," and crawled out into No Man's Land in the darkness and hooked one of the American wires over on to a German barbed wire in front of an abandoned trench system.

Two days after the X army began functioning the results began to be noticeable, the nervousness on the part of the Germans being exhibited in many ways, the enemy first sending over a large number of airplanes to make reconnoissances. The Germans also began a series of trench raids to obtain prisoners for the purpose of identifying units of the forces opposite them. German prisoners captured by the French told of wild alarms in the night on the part of the German forces, hurried reinforcements of the main line of resistance and various other movements which indicated that the enemy was exerting extreme watchfulness on account of the activity of the little army being operated by a handful of Americans.

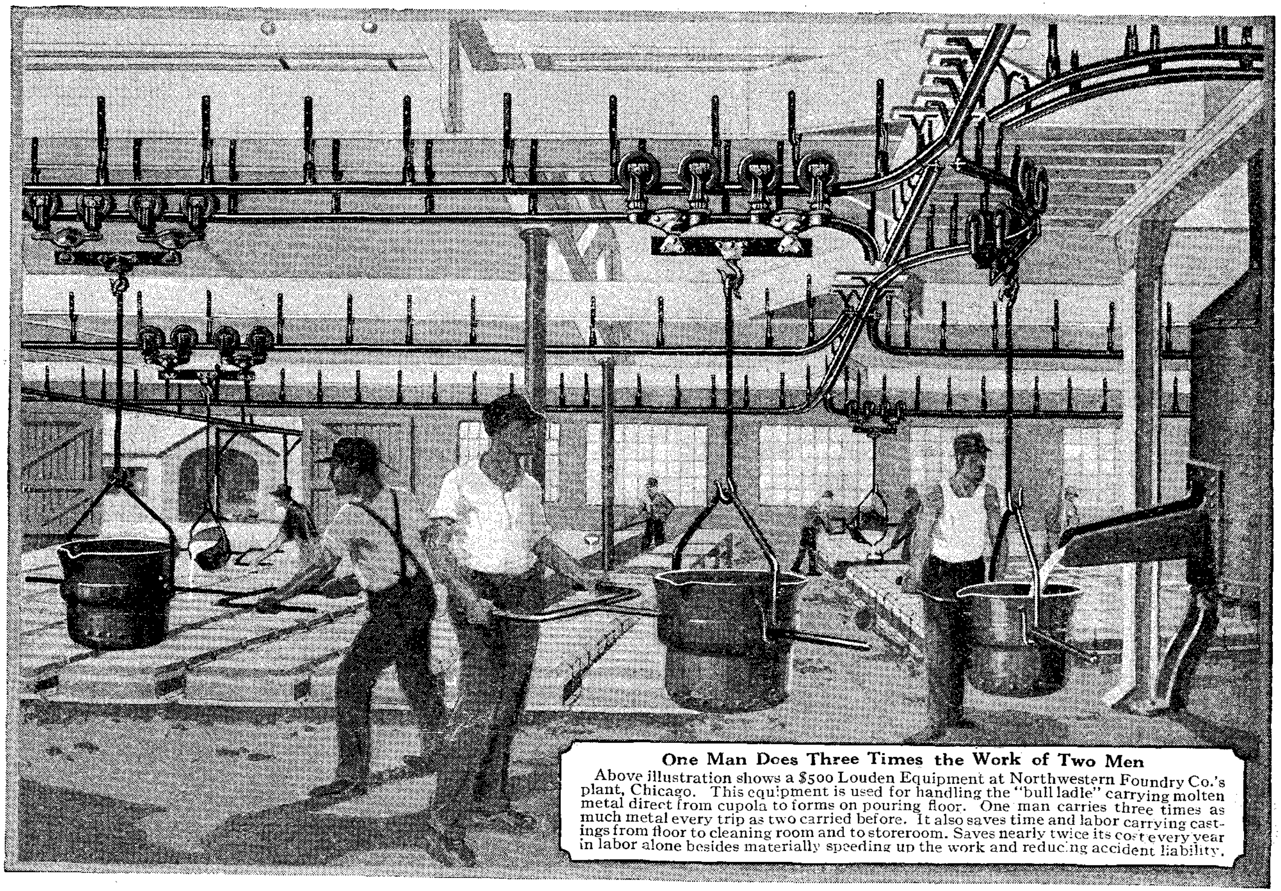
When the armistice became effective, November 11, the little American mythical X army still held its ground in the field near Verdun,and opposite,five crack German divisions stood their guard, not even suspecting that they had been tricked by a handful of ingenious young Yankees, who were delighted at the results obtained by their mischievous schemes, which had worked so successfully in deceiving the wise old German veterans of a five-year war.

SENATOR POINDEXTER, WHO WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT

WHEN A MAN ASPIRES TO BE PRESIDENT of these United States he seldom comes out "right off the reel" and says so. He usually lets his friends start something. This makes it appear that when he finally does toss his "hat in the ring" it is only because the demand for him is so great no patriot could do otherwise. But this is not the method chosen by Senator Poindexter of Washington. The Senator is a blunt and outspoken man, according to C. C.Brainerd, writing in the Brooklyn "Eagle," and he believes in direct methods. "He wrote a platform addressed 'To the people of the United States,' and said that he would make an active campaign for the Republican nomination. Then he signed himself, 'Respectfully, Miles Poindexter.'" He is the first member of the Senate openly to announce his candidacy, altho we are told there are a number of men in that body right now who would lend a not unwilling ear if

LOUDEN

OVERHEAD CARRYING SYSTEM



One Man Does Three Times the Work of Two Men

Above illustration shows a $500 Louden Equipment at Northwestern Foundry Co.'s plant, Chicago. This equipment is used for handling the "bull ladle" carrying molten metal direct from cupola to forms on pouring floor. One man carries three times as much metal every trip as two carried before. It also saves time and labor carrying castings from floor to cleaning room and to storeroom. Saves nearly twice its cost every year in labor alone besides materially speeding up the work and reducing accident liability.

Giving Satisfactory Service in Every Class of Industry

LOUDEN EQUIPMENT increases the productive value of labor wherever it is introduced. It is saving man power and increasing output in scores of establishments, including Iron Foundries, Brass Foundries, Textile Mills, Printing Houses, Fruit Houses, Packing Plants, Flour Mills, Pickling Plants, Tire Plants, Tractor Factories, Storage Rooms, Railroad Warehouses, Automobile Factories, Garages, Machine Shops, Assembling Plants, etc.

Meets Every Conveying Need from 40 Pounds to Two Tons

Whether handling coal and ashes for the boiler room or transporting materials, machinery parts or finished product in the factory, Louden Equipment is equally efficient—handles forty pounds or two tons with equal safety and expedition. Tracks and carriers go everywhere—pick up and deposit loads exactly where wanted—keep floors and aisles clear.

What It is Doing for Others It Will Do for You

"We are using Louden Overhead Carrying Equipment throughout our factory for carrying scrap material such as borings and turning shavings from machines direct to railroad cars. Since installing your equipment one man does the work of three men and in half the time."

WINSLOW BROS. CO.
Chicago, Ill.

"We are glad to say that the Louden Overhead Carrying System in our factory has enabled us to handle several thousand feet more of material every day, with considerably less help and without congestion, than by the old style truck system."

HUTTIG MANUFACTURING CO.
Muscatine, Iowa

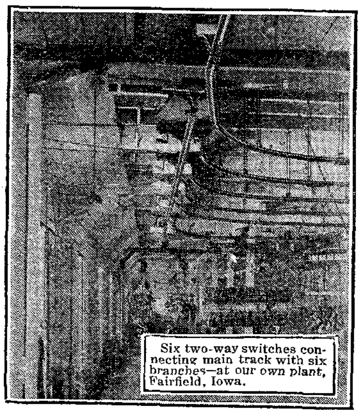
Quickly and Easily Installed at Small Cost

Louden Equipment represents a new and surprisingly simple, economical and efficient application of the track and trolley method of conveying—different from any other. It is not costly, not cumbersome, requires no engineering, no alterations in building. Track can be curved cold on the job to meet any service requirements from the simplest to the most complicated.

Permit Our Representative to Show You

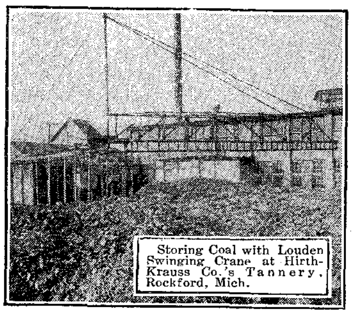
in what manner the Louden System will speed up and lower the cost of production in your plant—how it will eliminate man power and largely increase your total output. There may be a place in your plant—a department or possibly just one room—where an investment of a few hundred dollars would save you thousands every year. We have done this for others. *Talk it over with our Efficiency man—no cost or obligation* on your part.

Illustrated Catalog Showing Many Louden Installations Sent Free on Request. Address Main Office

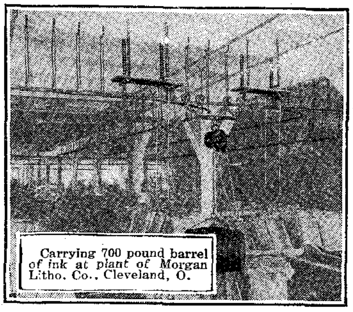


Six two-way switches connecting main track with six branches—at our own plant, Fairfield, Iowa.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY
(Established 1867)
8802 Court Street, Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: St. Paul, Minn., Albany, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass.
New York City *Canadian Factory:* Guelph, Ontario



Storing Coal with Louden Swinging Crane at Hirth-Krauss Co.'s Tannery, Rockford, Mich.



Carrying 700 pound barrel of ink at plant of Morgan Litho. Co., Cleveland, O.

At Motor Car Sales Garage, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, conveying engine from car to work bench.

6 lb. Electric Iron, $7.00

Electric Toasters Reversible Door Style $7.25 up. Other Styles, $6.50 up

No. 11093 Electric Percolator, $14.75 Others, $10.50 up

No. 1400 Electric Grill $12.00

Electric Chafing Dishes $17.25 up

Means MB Best

Manning-Bowman Quality Ware

Gifts that Help

SENSIBLE gifts, every one of them! Gifts that make housework easier—that make attractive the serving of regular meals. Gifts that give loyal help when unexpected guests arrive. Gifts for young and old, single and married.

And all unusually practical and attractive. This is guaranteed by the Manning, Bowman trademark which careful buyers have depended on for half a century. Thousands of homes know daily the convenience of Manning, Bowman devices for use with electricity, alcohol or on an ordinary range.

Hotakold Vacuum Vessels keep liquids *cold* for 72 hours and *hot* for 24 to 36 hours. Finished in nickel plate, silver plate, aluminum and in colored enamel to match room furnishings.

For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers' and novelty shops. Write for special data.

Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn.

Makers of Household and Table Appointments in Nickel Plate, Copper and Aluminum.

No. 9092 Percolator Aluminum, $5.75 Others, $3.75

Casseroles with Pyrex and Pottery Linings, $2.75 up

No. 1667 Pie Dish Pyrex Lined, $3.50 Others, $3.00 up

Tea Ball Tea Pot Aluminum, $3.25 Nickel Plated, $3.75 Others, $2.00 up

No. 296 Bread Tray Nickel Plated or Solid Copper, $3.75

No. 33930 Percolator Set Complete, Nickel Plated or Solid Copper, $31.50

No. 288 Sandwich Tray, $3.25 Others, $2.75 up

TRADE HOTAKOLD MARK VACUUM VESSELS

Decorated Carafe and Jug Sets $13.00 up

Tilting Carafes $11.00 up

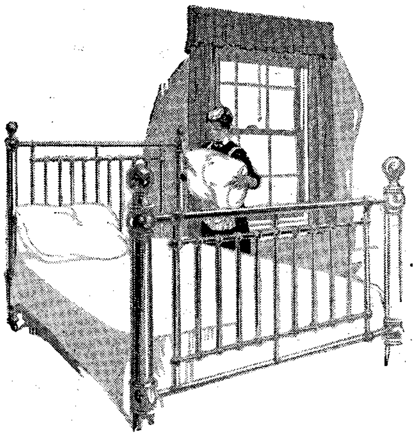
Carafes $5.25 up

No. 426 Jug $8.75 Others, $5.75 up

somebody should suggest their names in connection with the White House. In fact, according to Mr. Brainerd, one man avers that he has discovered in Washington an organization known as the "Why Not Club," to which every Senator is said to belong, the same being explained as follows: "Every time a Senator walks along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House he looks through the iron fence, observes the beautiful lawn, the fine shade trees, the comfortable dwelling and all the dignified and pleasant environment of the Presidency. Then he smoothes his vest, adjusts his tie, squares his shoulders, throws out his chest, thinks great thoughts and says to himself, 'Why not?'" But be all this as it may, the fact remains that only Poindexter has thus far actually announced his candidacy. This he did with such good judgment that the statement thereof reached the newspapers just in time to be published in a Monday morning edition, when space was plentiful, owing to Sunday's light news, and hence the Senator's candidacy landed on the first page nearly everywhere. In addition, many papers referred thereto editorially, commending the Senator on the note of "Americanism" struck in his platform. Thus, "The Senator from Washington is an outstanding figure in our national politics, and has a background of independence of vision in public policies that certainly should commend him to the people," says the New York "Mail," while the Philadelphia "Inquirer" observes that "there is something refreshing just now in the absolute candor of a public man who says what he thinks and is willing to fight for his principles. It is to be hoped tha Poindexter will make all potential candidates take an equally positive ground." The Senator's unusual action in announcing his own candidacy is also made the subject of much editorial comment of which the following is typical, appearing in the Worcester (Mass.) "Telegram:" "Miles Poindexter, United States senator from the state of Washington is bolder than the Miles of Massachusetts' colonial days. He sends no man to make proposals for him.....He walks out on his own platform and is proud of the opportunity as well as the platform."

Returning to Mr. Brainerd's article in the Brooklyn "Eagle," we quote as follows from his brief sketch of Mr. Poindexter's political career and platform:

(Continued on Page 79.)



BRASS THAT ENDURES

The durability and beauty of things made of brass depend as much upon the quality of the metal as upon the workmanship.

Brass can be no better than the Zinc and Copper which unite to make it.

The metallic zinc from our Franklin mines is the purest and most uniform known. It gives brass the working qualities and freedom from defects that manufacturers of quality products must have to maintain the reputation of the goods and the house that makes them.

Our Franklin mines are but one of our many properties. Zinc for brass is but one of our many products. Users of zinc in any form will find it an advantage to work with our research department in solving any manufacturing problems that may arise.

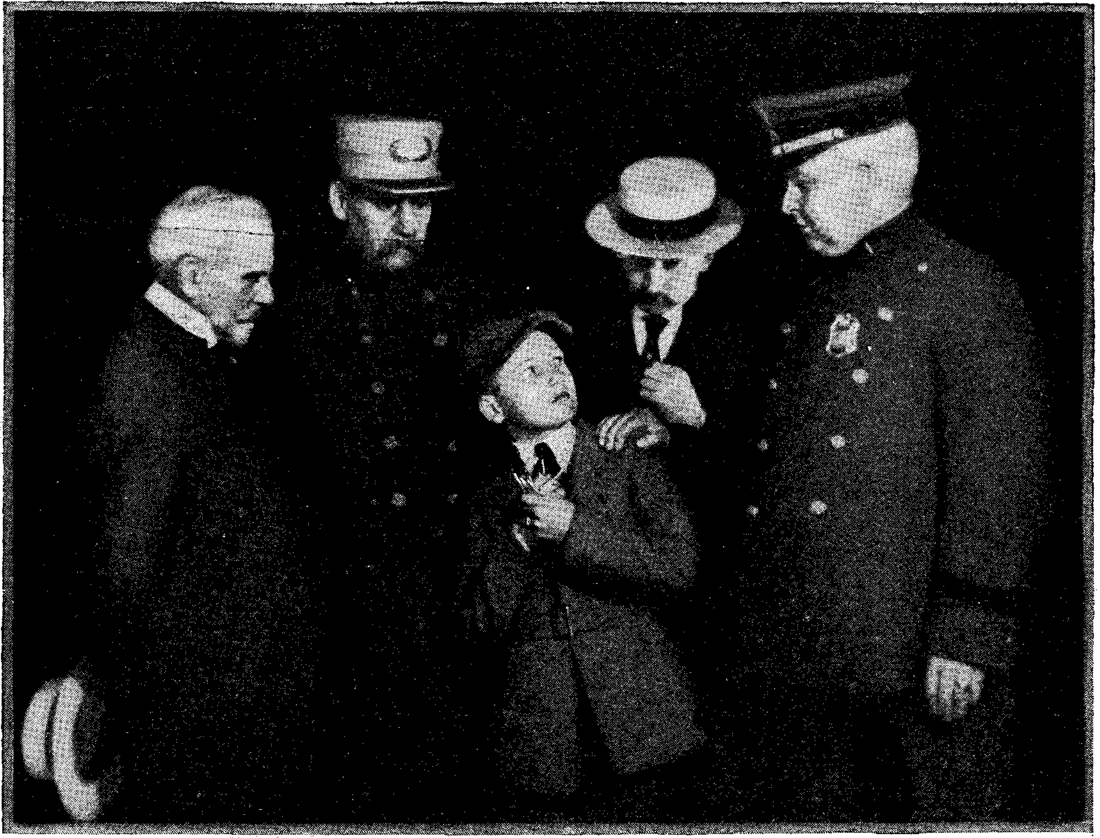
THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, *160 Front Street,* New York
ESTABLISHED 1848
CHICAGO: Mineral Point Zinc Company, 1111 Marquette Building
PITTSBURGH: The New Jersey Zinc Co. (of Pa.), 1439 Oliver Building

Manufacturers of Zinc Oxide, Slab Zinc (Spelter), Spiegeleisen, Lithopone, Sulphuric Acid, Rolled Zinc Strips and Plates, Zinc Dust, Salt Cake and Zinc Chloride

The world's standard for Zinc products

New Jersey
zinc

Seven schoolhouses catch fire each day. Each year the lives of over 200,000 school children are imperiled by fires during school hours, and the school progress of 450,000 children is seriously affected. Doesn't this show that the prevailing ideas of preventing such fires are radically wrong?



SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT FIRE CHIEF JOHNNY BURNS HEALTH OFFICER CHIEF OF POLICE

What if he does carry matches in his pocket

ALL these officials pledged to make his life better and safer! Each man an expert in his line! All conscientiously trying to do their duty!

Who deserves the blame if the boy is killed when the schoolhouse burns?

Out of this whole array of officials it is the fire chief who cares most whether the schools, hospitals, and asylums are safe from fire danger.

But how seldom do the rest turn to the fire chief for advice for making these public institutions safe.

The fire chief knows there are hundreds of city employees in public buildings, dozen of helpless patients in hospitals, thousands of school children, all in constant danger from fire.

Consider schools, for instance. In spite of forbidding boys to carry matches, in spite of endless rules and regulations and all kinds of inspections about 2500 school fires occured last year.

When your school or your hospital or your orphanage lies in smoking ruins, with victims lying injured or dead, you will see things as the fire chief sees them now.

Your fire chief would have told you, had you taken the trouble to ask, that there is one sure method of preventing the tragedy—the Automatic Sprinkler System.

With the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System there is a watchman at all points, always ready for the emergency. When the fire starts the water starts!

On guard in the hospital laundry, in the hazardous kitchen of the orphanage, in the dangerous basement of the school there is a never failing sprinkler head ready to open at the first sign of fire.

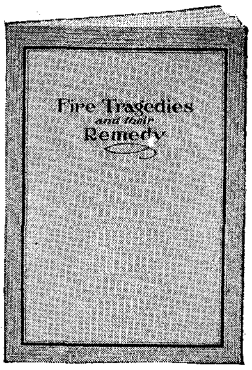
Until you have this equipment in schools and institutional buildings, don't feel that you have met your full responsibility.

Don't wait till after the fire to fix the responsibility. Fix it today on your own shoulders and have what constitutes real safety for the boy.

With a one cent post card you may save lives. Who knows? Should you hesitate to send for a free booklet that tells just what to do?

Read—*"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"*

If you feel too indifferent to send for this free booklet telling what to do, what right have you to blame others when a horrible calamity occurs in your town? Think of your schools and write today, now, for this intensely interesting booklet. Address General Fire Extinguisher Company, 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.



GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

When the fire starts the water starts

The State of Washington has honored Poindexter with two terms in the Senate, and unless the Presidency should get him he will hold his seat until 1923. Before he went to the Senate he served a term in the House of Representatives. He there identified himself as a Progressive Republican, attaching himself to that group which originally were called the Insurgents. His first term in the Senate began in 1911, and he was elected on the Republican ticket. But he did not call himself a Republican during all of that term.

Poindexter joined the Progressive party movement in 1912. He was a Roosevelt man of positive convictions, and he aligned himself with the Colonel after the famous Republican split at Chicago. Following that campaign in which Poindexter took the stump for Roosevelt,he changed his political designation in the Congressional Directory. For two years he set himself down as a Progressive, being the only self-declared Progressive in the Senate. After that, when the Progressive party disintegrated, Poindexter resumed his status as a Republican. In 1916, when he was re-elected to the Senate, it was as a Republican.

The mere fact that Poindexter belonged for a time to the Progressive party does not make him a radical. In fact, a whole lot of the Progressive platform in 1912 does not sound very radical nowadays, when it is read over again. Things have moved forward a good deal in the political world since that time. But while not a radical, he has always been rather loosely bound by party ties,as his venture in the Roosevelt campaign shows. He is certainly not a Republican standpatter or an old guardsman. He represents a species of Republicanism that is distinctly Western in its tendencies and character--just like that of Hiram Johnson or William Edgar Borah. It is Republicanism that often seems heretical to Eastern statesmen, but it meets with approval west of the Mississippi.

In presenting himself to the people as a Presidential candidate, Poindexter is sounding a loud note on the Monroe Doctrine and Americanism generally. Hiram Johnson could run just as easily on the same platform.Poindexter is against the League of Nations. He is for amendments to the Treaty, which has never satisfied him. In fact, even while the Treaty was still being negotiated in Paris he was raising his voice against it. And it is some voice, when loosed in the Senate chamber. It booms and echoes. To show how Republicans may differ about the Treaty, Senator Knox objected to it because he thought it was too severe on Germany, while Poindexter denounced it because it was not drastic enough. He regards it as a soft peace.

He is for deportation of alien slackers. He is against revolutionary communism, anarchy and Reds generally. He is against the radical Labor leaders, and is denouncing their threat to tie up transportation unless the roads are nationalized, which he says would be government by terror. He is against policemen joining labor unions. He declares that both Capital and Labor must be subject to the rule of the people. He maintains the right of a man to join a labor union or stay out of it, and to be allowed to work under either condition. He is against internationalism. He would reduce direct taxes and raise the tariff. He is against American participation in controversies between foreign countries. He would bring Mexico up with a round turn and he would assert the Monroe Doctrine up to the limit.

A gift that will save steps for HER

Make this Christmas mark a decrease in your wife's daily burden. An Armstrong Table Stove will save her much traveling between dining room and kitchen.

You see, it cooks three things at once—all the hot dishes of the meal—right on the table.

It's a good-looking, well-built article of table ware. The stove is heavily nickeled steel and the cooking utensils are aluminum, fitted with strong ebonized handles guaranteed never to pull out. The *tilting* connection plug eliminates the friction of ordinary plug connections. Makes heat control easy. No burning of fingers—no spilling of foods on the table. It uses but little electricity.

There's a dealer near you who will gladly demonstrate the Armstrong Table Stove. Price $12.50 at your dealer's, or express prepaid from

Cooks 3 Things at Once

The Standard Stamping Company
Huntington, West Virginia

ARMSTRONG TABLE STOVE

TRIANGLE
BAKELITE
WDC
TRADE MARK

Your WDC Pipe is bound to break in sweet and mellow, because it was made of specially Demuth seasoned French briar. It is unsurpassed in workmanship because it was fashioned by contented, self-governed workmen. And for these reasons it will give you the better kind of smoke. All good dealers sell WDC Pipes in your size and shape, and at your price.

WM. DEMUTH & CO., NEW YORK
WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF FINE PIPES

"Everything that Senator Poindexter does he does seriously," says Mr. Brainerd, in a few personal glimpses of the Washington Senator. Not only is he a serious man but rather solemn as well, little given to jest and "a poor hand at subtlety." Naturally, under these circumstances, he takes his candidacy seriously. We read further

> Poindexter is a good campaigner. He can make himself heard in any hall in the United States. He does not possess any graces of oratory, but he hammers away with great earnestness at whatever subject he tackles. When he is against a thing he does not favor halfway methods; he is utterly against it. He is often prone to become denunciatory in his opposition to things. As a stump speaker he never appears to display much personal magnetism, but to some extent he makes up for the lack of it by his downright methods of attack.
>
> Poindexter is 51 years old, more than 6 feet in height and broad shouldered. His physique is as powerful as his voice. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., and was educated for the law in Virginia. Then he headed West, establishing himself in Walla Walla, Washington, when he was 23 years old. He had only been there a year when he became a county prosecutor, showing that his political bent asserted itself early. He spent several years as a prosecutor in two different counties and was then elected to the Superior Court of Washington, from which he later went to Congress. His home is in Spokane.

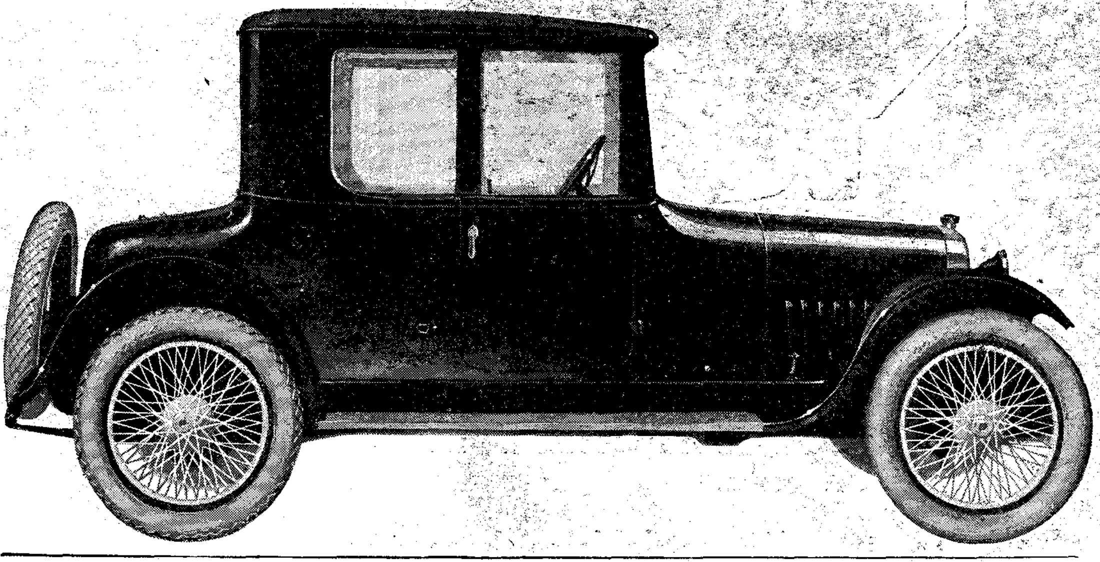
A NOVELIST-NATURALIST WHO UPSETS OLD IDEAS

PROBABLY MOST PEOPLE, if asked to assign a place to the bat in the scale of mammalian life, would put the uncanny little beast quite near the bottom. Certainly few would think of placing it right after man. But that is one of the several unusual things done by W. H. Hudson, the well-known English naturalist and author, in his volume, "The Book Of A Naturalist," (The Doran Company, New York). He explains that the bat is anatomically related to the lemur, which is a species of monkey and hence in the class of animals usually placed next to man. So when one is considering the mammalia of a region where monkeys do not abound and bats do, such, for instance, as the British Isles, the bat is entitled to be placed at the head of the list of animals, declares Mr. Hudson. The author admits the discrepancy of this classification, as viewed by the average man. "It would have been more agreeable to the general reader," he says, "if he could have led off with some imposing beast, the wild boar, the white cattle of Chillingham, or the roaring stag with his grand antlers." The naturalist

(Continued on Page 83.)

Oakland

OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM
18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE
AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



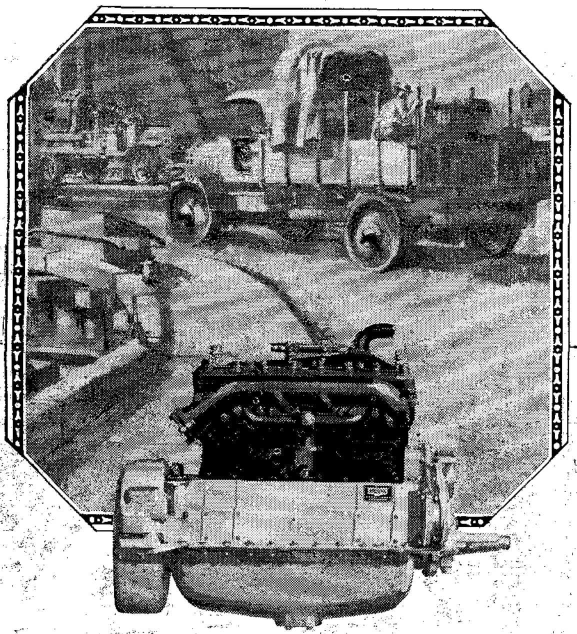
THIS NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX COUPE IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER, OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

PERHAPS no other Oakland model so impressively confirms the rightness of Oakland Sensible Six construction as this competent four passenger Coupe. Fitted with refinements such as usually are found only in the costliest cars, affording maximum comfort and shelter in every season, it combines these desirable advantages with serviceability of the most practical kind. It is ideally the car for small families of three or four, for the shopping and social purposes of women, for the varied uses of business and professional men. Because of the marked efficiency of its reliable chassis, and the unusual strength and lightness of its construction, its exceptional performing, handling and riding qualities are delivered at extremely reasonable cost.

TOURING CAR, $1075; ROADSTER, $1075; COUPE, $1825; FOUR DOOR SEDAN, $1825
F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICH. ADDITIONAL FOR WIRE WHEEL EQUIPMENT, $75

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan



THE profound good will felt everywhere for Buda engines rests less upon spectacular individual performance than upon sustained competence in routine tasks.

In such diverse fields as those embraced by the truck, tractor and passenger car industries, Buda engines invariably are described as dependable by their owners.

That this freedom from mechanical trouble is a recognized characteristic of Buda construction is shown by the high character of the steadily growing list of manufacturers adopting Buda engines as standard equipment.

As built today, Buda engines are the mature and proven product of 38 years' experience in the manufacturing and engineering field.

THE BUDA COMPANY, *Harvey* (CHICAGO SUBURB), *Illinois*

ESTABLISHED 1881

BUDA

The

ENGINE

continues with one of those bits of fancy that make this particular book on natural history so readable. If man would rather have a more illustrious animal than the bat at the head of the procession following himself, he says, in effect, how about the creatures following the bat----

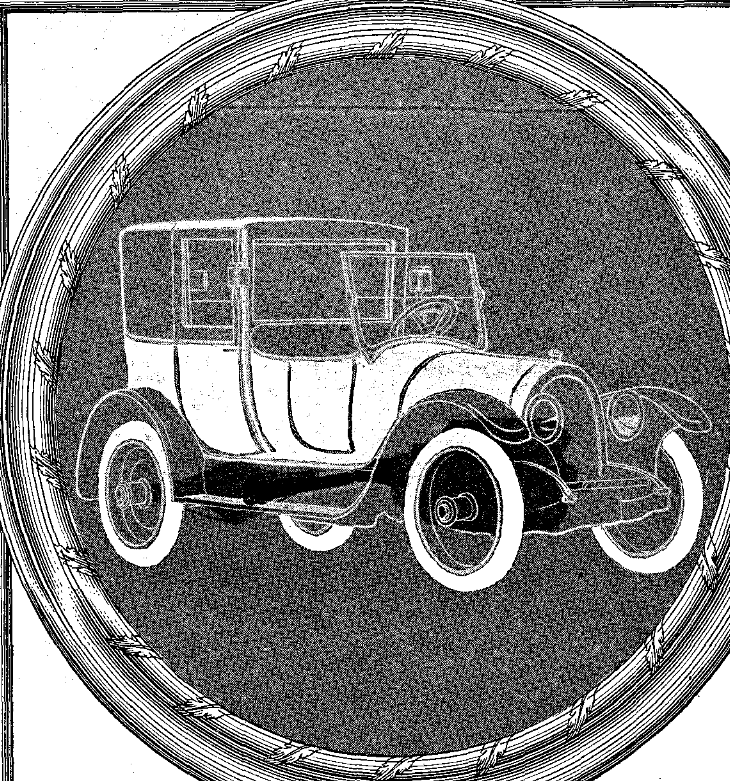
"Imagine the effect of this modern rearrangement of the mammals on the mammals if they knew. The white bull of Chillingham would shake his frowning front and the stag his branching antlers in scorn; the wolf, in spite of being extinct, would howl; the British seal bark; the wild cat snarl, and the badger make free use of his most underground expressions of rage at such an insult; rabbit and hare would exchange looks of astonishment and apprehension; the hedgehog would roll himself into a ball with disgust; the mole sink back into his run; the fox smile sardonically; and the whole concourse, turning their backs on the contemptible leader thrust on them, would march off in the opposite direction."

After having said all this, Mr Hudson goes to show that after all the bat is really a very wonderful animal, and that it would seem there are reasons other than that of its merely being anatomically related to the monkeys which should entitle it to respect. For one thing, its bird-like proclivities are rather remarkable for a mammal. How to make such a creature fly like a bird furnished Nature a pretty problem, according to Mr. Hudson. But she solved it efficiently, it appears, just as she did when she worked on the snake idea and had to deal with a vertebrate without any organs of progression and yet designed to get about freely. She solved the snake problem by means of the rib and the scale and now has her "tree-snake with a cylindrical body two yards long and no thicker than a man's middle finger, green as a green leaf and smooth as ivory, going as freely about in a tree as a cat or a monkey."

Further:

"Her subtle trick, in the case of the bat, was to reverse the process followed in building up the bird; to suspend her beast head down by the toes instead of making him perch with his head up to keep it cool; to neglect the vision altogether as of little or no account; and, on the other hand, instead of the light, hard, nerveless feather wings, to make the flying apparatus the most sensitive thing in Nature, barring the antennae of insects; a bed and field of nerves, so closely placed as to give the membrane the appearance of the finest, softest shot silk. The brains of the creature, as it were, are carried spread out on its wings, and so exquisitely delicate is the sensitiveness of these parts that in comparison our finger-tips are no more quick of feeling than the thick tough hide of some lumbering pachyderm.

"I have handled scores of bats in my time, and have never had one in my hand



Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

CARELESS handling of the clutch racks the entire car. Especially do these stresses fall upon the universal joints of the propeller shaft. Only the strongest of steel, worked with the utmost precision, can survive.

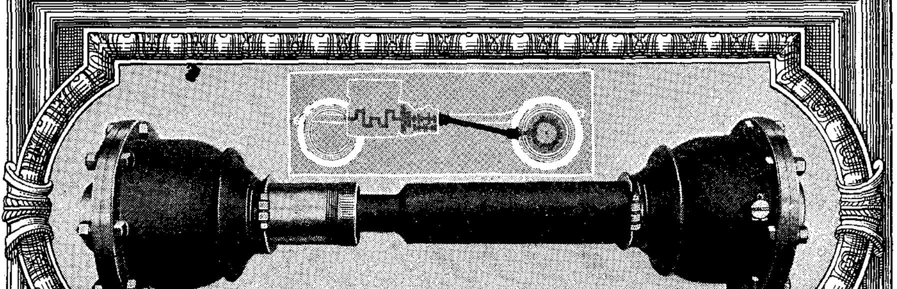
Since 1904 SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS and PROPELLER SHAFTS have rendered quiet, efficient, enduring service—outlasting the finest cars. Today over one hundred of the leading makes of automobiles and trucks are SPICER equipped.

Genuine SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.

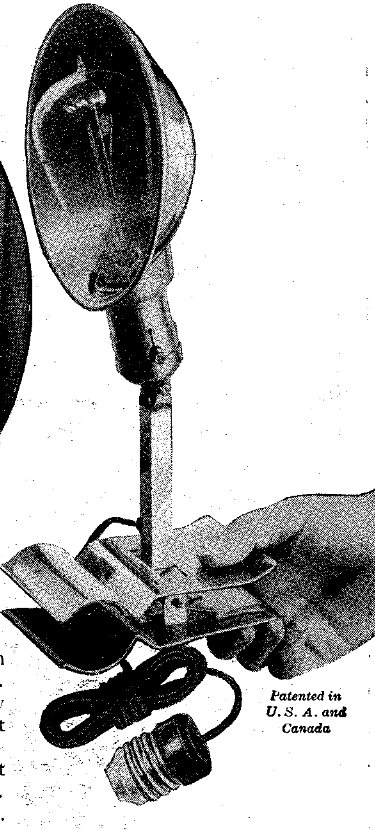
SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Passenger Car: Number Eleven of a series of SPICER advertisements

© S. M. C. 1919



Spicer Propeller Shaft


Patented in U. S. A. and Canada

"It Clamps Everywhere"

A NEW, wonderful, convenient lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair.

Throws a clear mellow light, not too glaring—exactly where you need it most. It does not strain the eye. It cuts the lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact and durable—made of solid brass—guaranteed for five years.

S. W. FARBER, 141-151 SO. FIFTH STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

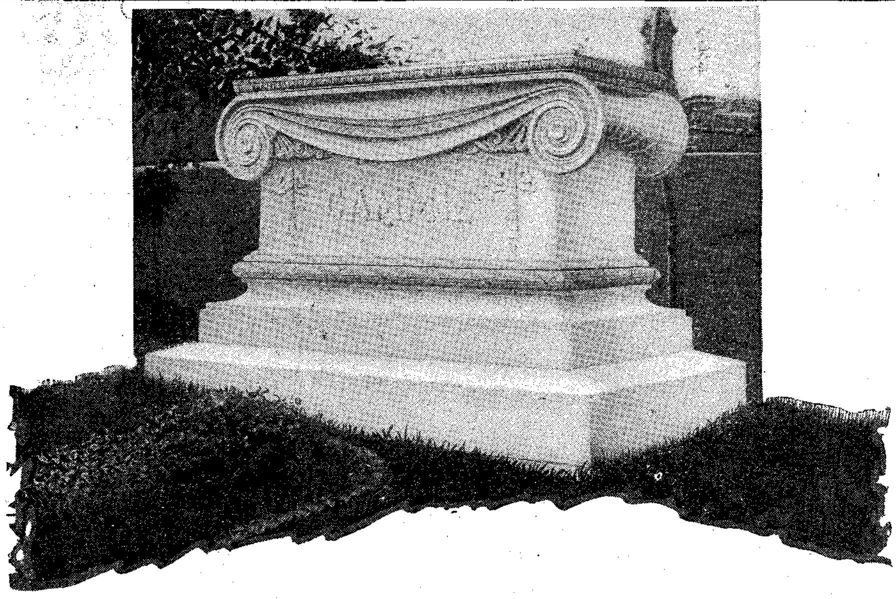
Adjusto-Lite

A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

TRADE MARK

Ask at the store where you usually trade for Adjusto-Lite. If they don't carry it order direct.

Prices in U. S. A.. complete with 8 foot silk cord. plug and socket. Brush Brass finish, $5, Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish, $5.35.



Beautiful, Enduring and Expressive

Are the monuments built of GEORGIA MARBLE. The crystals interlock and support each other, leaving no pores or unoccupied spaces, giving it power to resist the weathering effects of climate.

GEORGIA MARBLE

Is wholly free from the defects of soft granular marble, which so easily stain and decay, and is accepted by sculptors and architects as uniform in tecture, non-porous, durable and best weathering stone known.

Some of the finest monuments, memorials and public buildings in this country owe their strength and beauty to GEORGIA MARBLE.

BEAUTY STRENGTH DURABILITY
GEORGIA MARBLE

THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY
TATE, GA.

(The McKinley Birthplace Memorial, Niles, Ohio, including heroic statue of McKinley, is built of GEORGIA MARBLE.)

without being struck by its shrinking, shivering motions, the tremors that passed over it like wave following wave, and it seemed to me that the touch of a soft finger-tip on its wing was to the bat like a blow of a cheese- or bread-grater on his naked body to a man."

Mr Hudson furnishes an illustration of how the bat uses these sensitive wings to avoid danger Once when he was out walking two bats flying about took it into their heads to dash at him as if threatening to strike; apparently being excited by the color of his cap. He says:

"Again and again I waved my stick over my head on seeing one approach, but it had not the slightest effect---the bat would duck past it and pass over my cap, just grazing it boldly as ever. Then I thought of a way to frighten them. My cane was a slim pliable one, which gave me no support, and was used merely to have something in my hand---a thin little cane such as soldiers carry in their hands off duty. Holding it above my head, I caused it to spin round so rapidly that it was no longer a cane in appearance, but a funnel-shaped mist moving with and above me as I walked. 'Now, you little rascal,' said I, chuckling to myself as the bat came; then making the usual quick circle he dashed down through the side of the misty obstruction, made his demonstration over my cap, and passed out on the other side. I could hardly credit the evidence of my own eyes, and thought he had escaped a blow by pure luck, and that if he attempted it a second time he would certainly be killed. I didn't want to kill him, but the thing was really too remarkable to be left in doubt, and so I resumed the whirling of the stick over my head, and in another moment the second bat came along, and, like the first, dashed down at my cap, passing in and out of the vortex with perfect ease and safety. Again and again they doubled back and repeated the action without touching the stick, and after witnessing it a dozen or fifteen times I could still hardly believe that their escape from injury was anything but pure chance."

Mr. Hudson devotes two or three chapters of his book to a discussion of the dog. What he says about this animal in the chapter entitled "The Great Dog Superstition," is as unusual as his remarks regarding the bat. Briefly, one gets the impression that he has no great admiration for man's canine friend. He mentions a number of other animals which, in his opinion, would be superior as pets and companions of human beings. We read:

"The qualities which make the dog valuable to us now formed no part of its original character; it is valuable chiefly for its various instinctive tendencies, and these are a later growth and purely the result of individual spontaneous variations, and of man's unconscious selection. The dog's affection for his master -- the anxiety to be constantly with and to be noticed and caressed by him, the impatience at his absence and grief at his loss, and the courage to defend him and his house and his belongings from strangers --

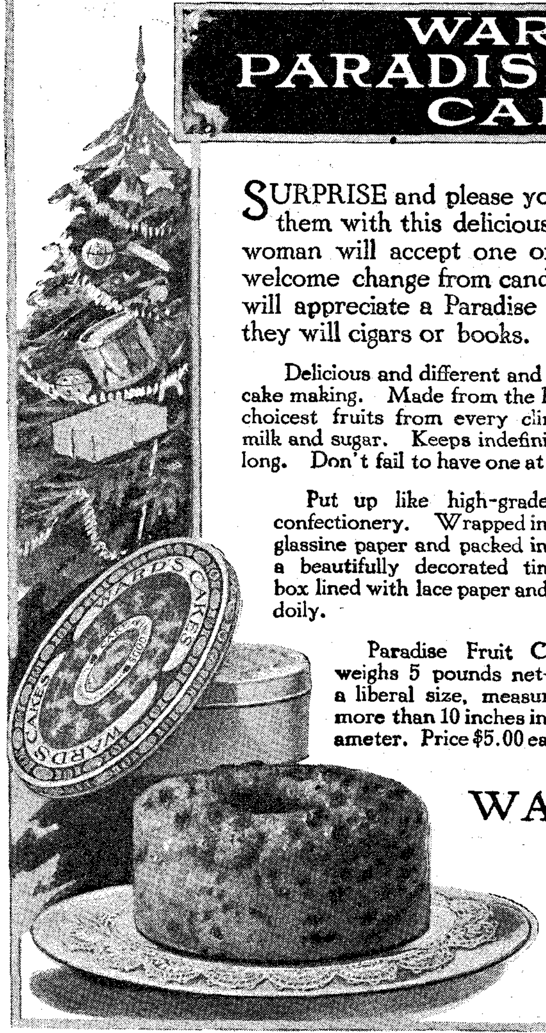
this affection of which we are accustomed to think so highly, regarding it as something unique in Nature, is in reality a very small and a very low thing; and by low is here meant common in the animal world, for it exists in a great many, probably in a large majority, of mammalian brains in every order and every family."

The naturalist states further that the attachment for man that may be developed in animals is not confined to mammalians alone. He illustrates by narrating a story about a teal duck which was wounded and carried to the home of a friend of his, where it became a great pet --

"The captive was turned into a courtyard and its wants attended to; it soon grew accustomed to its new mode of existence, and furthermore became strongly attached to all the members of the family, seeking for them in the rooms when it felt lonely, and always exhibiting distress of mind and anger in the presence of strangers. When a cat or dog was fondled in its presence it would run to the spot, administer a few vindictive blows to the animal with its soft bill, and solicit a caress for itself. The most curious thing in its history was that it took a special liking to its captor, and singled him out for its most marked attentions. When he went away to business in the morning the teal would accompany him to the street door to see him off, returning afterwards contentedly to the yard; and in the afternoon it would again repair to the door, always left open, and standing composedly on the middle of the step wait its master's return -- for this teal took count of time. If, while it stood there watching the road, a stranger came in, it would open its beak and hiss and strike at his legs, showing as much suspicion and 'sense of proprietorship' as a dog does when it barks and snaps at a visitor. Its owner's arrival would be greeted with demonstrations of affection and joy, and following him into the house it would spend an hour or two very happily if allowed to sit on his feet, or nestling close against them on the hearth-rug."

Man made a companion of the dog a long time ago. It is Mr. Hudson's opinion, however, that if he did not have him he would not select the dog to be his favorite now. "There is nothing in him to attract," he says, "but much to repel. In a state of nature he is an animal of disgusting habits, with a vulture-like preference for dead and decomposing meat. Cowardly he also is, yet when unopposed displays a bloodthirstiness almost without a parallel among true beasts of prey. Nor does he possess any compensating beauty or sagacity, and compared with many carnivores he is neither sharp-sighted nor fleet of foot." He continues:

"Out of this same coarse material man, unconsciously imitating Nature's method, has fashioned his favorite; or rather, since the dog has become so divergent in his keeping, his large group of favorites, with their various forms and propensities. Only now, too late by



The Christmas Gift De Luxe

WARD'S PARADISE FRUIT CAKE

SURPRISE and please your friends by remembering them with this delicious and unusual gift. Every woman will accept one of these de luxe cakes as a welcome change from candy, fruit or flowers. Men will appreciate a Paradise Fruit Cake far more than they will cigars or books.

Delicious and different and truly the last word in the art of cake making. Made from the highest grade materials including choicest fruits from every clime, nuts, spices, butter, eggs, milk and sugar. Keeps indefinitely but is so good it won't last long. Don't fail to have one at home for the Christmas dinner.

Put up like high-grade confectionery. Wrapped in glassine paper and packed in a beautifully decorated tin box lined with lace paper and doily.

At your dealers or sent by us anywhere in the United States parcel post or express prepaid, on receipt of post-office money-order.

Paradise Fruit Cake weighs 5 pounds net—is a liberal size, measuring more than 10 inches in diameter. Price $5.00 each.

Made by "WARD'S," the world's greatest bakers, in their world-famous sanitary bakeries.

WARD BAKING COMPANY

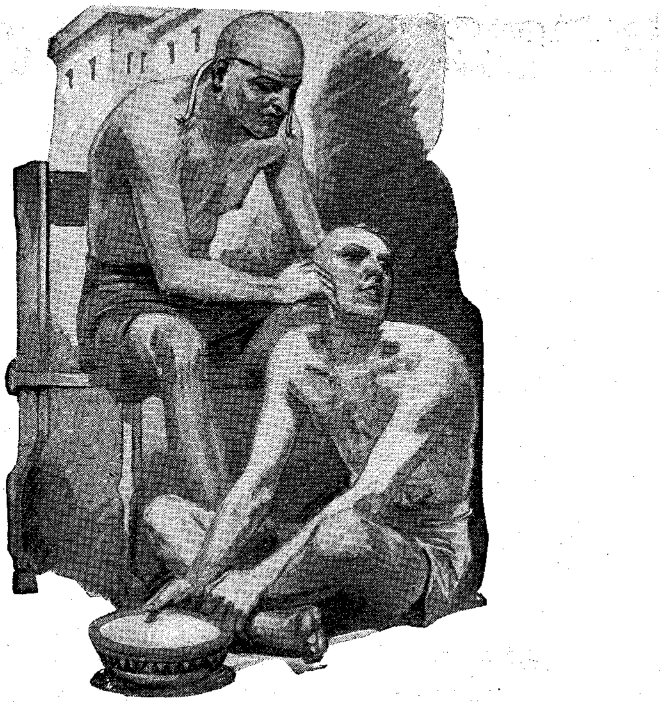
New York
Brooklyn
Newark
Boston
Providence
Chicago
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Cleveland

Devon

ARROW COLLARS

Starched or soft, afford, with good value, correct style and uncommonly long service

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Troy N.Y.



From the Time of the Pharaohs To Your Shave This Morning

In the VIIth Egyptian Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, there are two razors belonging to the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty (1580 B. C.).

Eygptians of that period shaved not only the face, but the entire head. The man being shaved squatted upon his haunches; the barber had the chair. And the razor then used was the regular razor used by every barber today.

Think of the many different sorts of razors which must have been invented, used for a time, and then dropped even from the long memory of History in the course of those 3499 years.

Those ancient razors were single-bladed like GENCO Razors of today. Barbers still use only this one type, because they know, and will tell you if asked, that any blade must be stropped to deliver a perfect shave.

Anybody Can Strop a GENCO Razor

Three features make stropping it as simple as breathing. Its broad back, its carefully concaved surface, and the important bevel just behind the edge prepare each GENCO to lie against the strop at the correct angle. A few easy strokes and there's that keen, smoothly-cutting edge which every barber knows he must have.

You save time. You save money. You begin the day with the sort of cool shave that quickens your step and mind. You need a regular razor for a real shave.

Your dealer will show you the three GENCO features. Look at the beautiful steel in each of our razors. We stand solidly behind each—"GENCO Razors must make good or we will."

If your dealer is out of GENCO Razors, write to us.

Geneva Cutlery Corporation
230 Gates Avenue Geneva, N. Y.

Largest Manufacturers of
High-grade Razors in the World

Genco
RAZORS
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

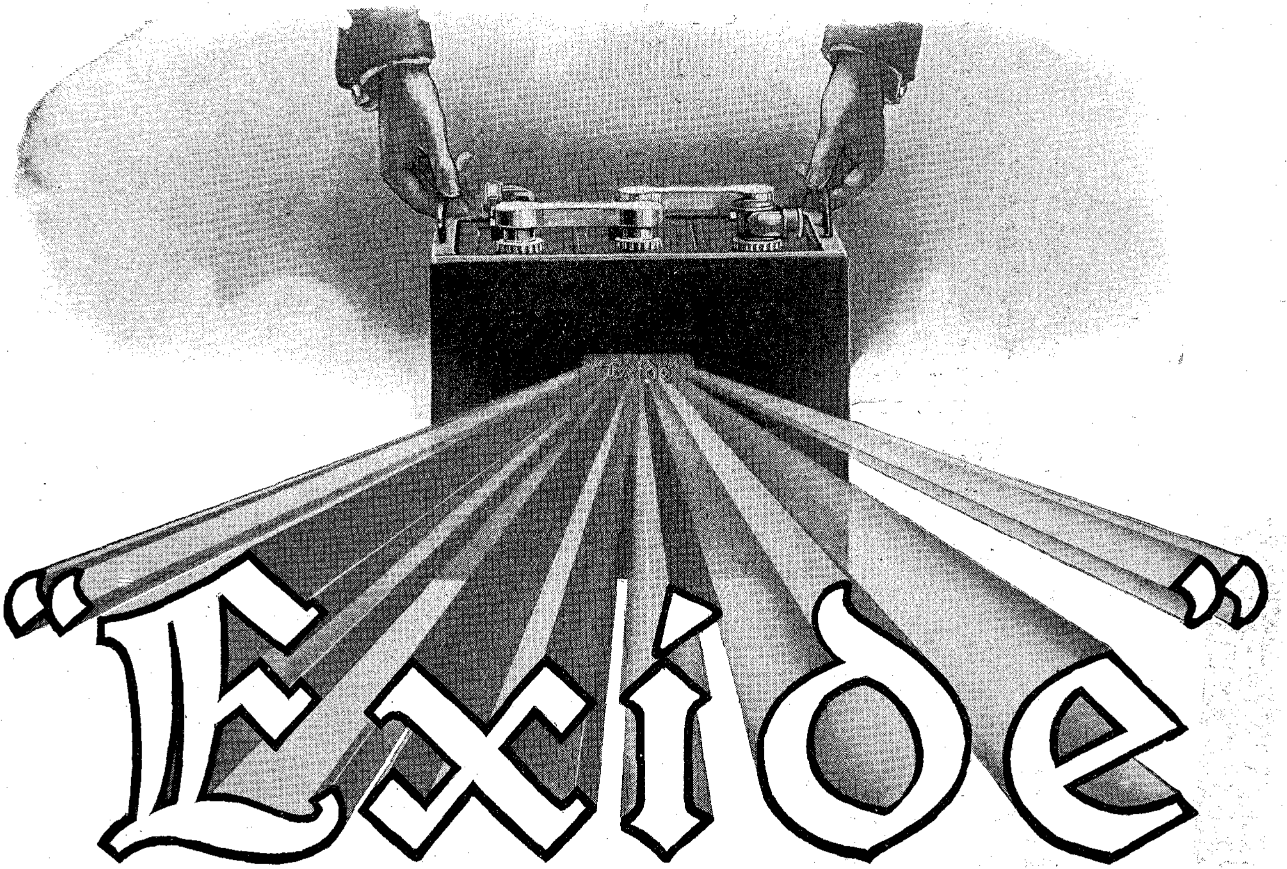
some thousands of years, he is able to see that it was a mistake to go so low in the first place, to have contentedly taken base metal, dull-witted barbarian that he was, when he might just as well have taken gold. For the baseness of the metal shows in spite of much polishing to make it shine. Polishing powders we have, but not the powders of projection; and the dog, with all his new propensities, remains mentally a jackal, above some mammalians and below others; nor can he outlive ancient, obscene instincts which become increasingly offensive as civilization raises and refines his master man."

Mr. Hudson does not agree with the statement made by one writer on animals who refers to certain habits of the dog as "unpleasant survivals." Among these is mentioned specifically the dog's habit of burying food until it becomes offensive before it is eaten. Traits like this are not survivals but important instincts which have never ceased to operate, he says, and continues:

"The dog is a flesh-eater with a preference for carrion, and his senses of taste and smell are correlated, and carrion attracts him just as fruit attracts the frugivorous bat. Man's smelling sense and the dog's do not correspond; they are inverted, and what is delightful to one is disgusting to the other. 'A cur's tail may be warmed and pressed and bound round with ligatures, and after twelve years of labor bestowed on it, it will retain its original form' is an Oriental saying. In like manner the dog may be shut up in an atmosphere of opoponax and frangipani for twelve hundred years and he will love the smell of carrion still. When the dog runs frisking and barking, he expresses a gladness; and he expresses a still greater degree of gladness by madly rolling, feet up, on the grass, uttering a continuous purring growl. The discovery of a carrion smell on the grass will always cause him to behave in this way. It is the something wanting still in the life of enforced separation from the odors that delight him; and when he unexpectedly discovers a thing of this kind his joy is uncontrolled. His sense of smell is much keener than ours; it is probably more to him than sight is to us; he lives in it, and the odors that are agreeable to him afford him the highest pleasure of which he is capable We can do much with a dog, but there is a limit to what we can do; we can no more alter the character of his sense of smell than we can alter the color of his blood."

After having expressed himself regarding dogs, Mr. Hudson goes on to a discussion of the pig, an animal for which he says he has a friendly feeling and which he considers "the most intelligent of beasts, not excepting the elephant and the anthropoid ape." He avers that he likes the pig's disposition and attitude towards other creatures. "He is not suspicious or shrinkingly submissive, like horses, cattle, and sheep; nor an impudent devil-may-care like the goat; nor hostile like

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.



This Name is Your Surest Guarantee of All Round Year Round Starting Battery Rightness

You wouldn't buy a house just because it had a strong front door—you wouldn't buy an automobile just because it had extra-heavy wheels.

What you want is inch by inch, detail by detail, *Quality*.

And that is exactly what you *get* in the "**Exide**" Starting and Lighting Battery

No one part of it has been developed at the expense of any other part. Its handles are just as right as its separators, its straps and connectors just as well made as its plates.

It is a complete starting and lighting battery, as technically and practically correct as thirty-one years' experience in the manufacture of storage batteries for all purposes can make it.

BATTERY
Exide
SERVICE
The Giant that Lives in a Box

"**Exide**" *Service is nation wide and as thorough in principle and practice as the* "**Exide**" *Battery. It meets the needs of any make of starting and lighting battery. The address of the station nearest you will be sent on request.*

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

The largest manufacturer of storage batteries in the world

1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1919

New York, Minneapolis
Boston, Cleveland
Chicago, Atlanta
Washington, Kansas City
Denver, Pittsburgh
San Francisco, Detroit
St. Louis, Rochester

Special Canadian Representative, Chas. E. Goad Engineering Co., Toronto and Montreal

"Exide", "Hycap-Exide", "Ironclad-Exide", "Thin-Exide", "Chloride Accumulator", "Tudor Accumulator"

Batteries are made by this Company for every storage battery purpose

BATTERY "Exide" SERVICE

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

—and It's the Woman's Pencil, too

Women, as well as men, admire Eversharp for its wondrous beauty, the result of jeweler artisanship. They appreciate the new writing comfort afforded by the always-sharp writing point. They like the handy sizes so easily carried in bag or on chain.

The economy also appeals. Eversharp carries enough lead for a quarter million words—ten thousand words one cent—and a point for every word.

For men, Eversharp comes in regular size, as well as in small-pocket size, with or without ring for chain. There's an Eversharp style for all who write, and prices start as low as $1.

Don't forget Eversharp when next you plan to please someone's heart and hand. If you do not already own Eversharp, buy one now. You'll experience a totally new writing comfort.

If your dealer is not supplied, write for descriptive literature to aid in selection direct.

THE WAHL COMPANY
1800 Roscoe Street Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Eastern Office: Astor Trust Bldg., 501 5th Ave., New York
Bert M. Morris Company, 444 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Western Representatives for Eversharp Pencils and Tempoint Fountain Pens.
Canadian Representatives: Rowland & Campbell, Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

DEALERS: Write today for catalog and interesting proposition on Eversharp and Tempoint

EVERSHARP
ALWAYS SHARP—NEVER SHARPENED
Right-Hand Mate to the famous Tempoint Pen

Eversharp Leads made for Eversharp Pencils, have a firmness, fineness and smoothness all their own. Many months' supply for 25c. Look for the Eversharp label on box. At Eversharp dealers everywhere.

The symbol of perfect writing—the mark of Eversharp Pencil and the Tempoint Pen.

the goose; nor condescending like the cat; nor a flattering parasite like the dog. He views us from a totally different, a sort of democratic, standpoint as fellow-citizens and brothers." The idea that the pig is a filthy animal is erroneous, we are told. He admits that pigs love to go into pools and wallow in mire, even in a state of nature, but so do many other animals, such as stags and buffaloes, especially when flies are troublesome, but this is no indication that they love filth for its own sake. Some people keep pigs in a filthy pen because they think it makes the pork better, but that is a delusion, says Mr. Hudson, and it appears that the most successful pig-raisers are those who surround the animals with cleanly conditions. He concludes his observations on pigs with a fanciful sketch of a pig he "knew," which furnishes not only an illustration of the author's sympathetic interest in animals but also an example of his charming style of nature-writing. We quote in part:

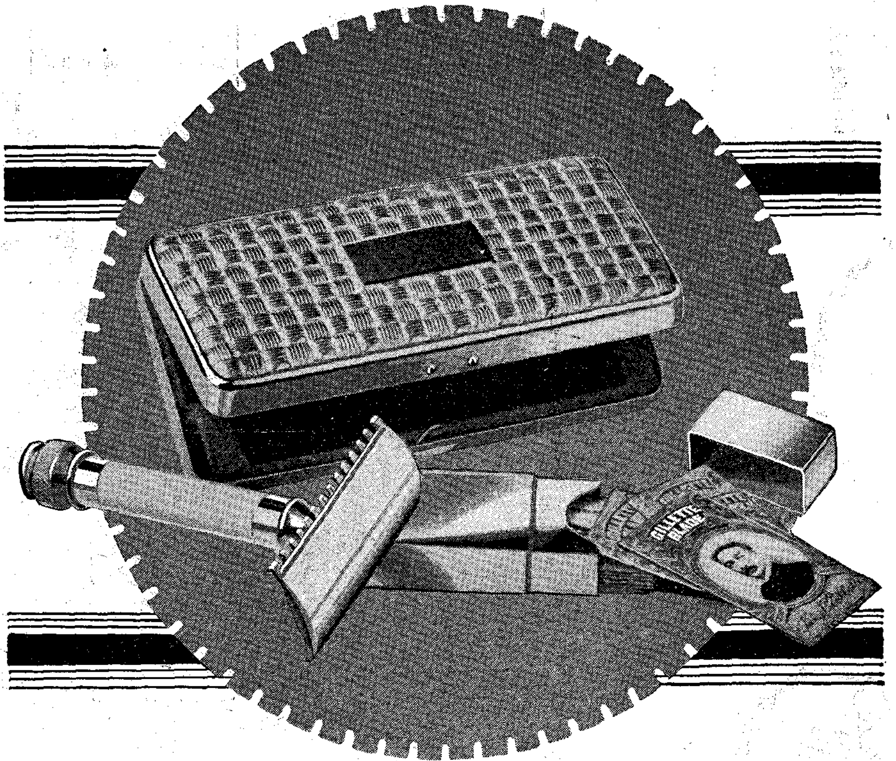
"One morning as I passed the pen he grunted---spoke, I may say---in such a pleasant friendly way that I had to stop and return his greeting; then, taking an apple from my pocket, I placed it in his trough. He turned it over with his snout, then looked up and said something like 'Thank you' in a series of gentle grunts. Then he bit off and ate a small piece, then another small bite, and eventually taking what was left in his mouth he finished eating it. After that he always expected me to stay a minute and speak to him when I went to the field; I knew it from his way of greeting me, and on such occasions I gave him an apple. But he never ate it greedily: he appeared more inclined to talk than to eat, until by degrees I came to understand what he was saying. What he said was that he appreciated my kind intentions in giving him apples. But, he went on, to tell the real truth, it is not a fruit I am particularly fond of. I am familiar with its taste as they sometimes give me apples, usually the small unripe or bad ones that fall from the trees. However, I don't actually dislike them. I get skim milk and am rather fond of it; then a bucket of mash, which is good enough for hunger; but what I enjoy most is a cabbage, only I don't get one very often now. I sometimes think that if they would let me out of this muddy pen to ramble like the sheep and other beasts in the field or on the downs I should be able to pick up a number of morsels which would taste better than anything they give me. Apart from the subject of food I hope you won't mind my telling you that I'm rather fond of being scratched on the back. So I scratched him vigorously with my stick, and made him wriggle his body and wink and blink and smile delightedly all over his face."

Snakes have come in for a deal of attention since the beginning of time, so it seems quite natural that a volume on natural history should devote ample space to the serpentine members of the animal kingdom. Mr. Hudson discusses the subject from several unexpected and interesting angles, among other things, giving a chapter to the serpent's tongue. This organ in the snake, it appears, has furnished more or less of a problem to scientific men. Nobody seems as yet to have been able to explain its purpose satisfactorily. Mr. Hudson quotes Ruskin: "Nearly every creature but a snake can do some sort of mischief with its tongue. A woman worries with it, a chameleon catches flies with it, a cat steals milk with it, a pholas digs holes in the rock with it, and a gnat digs holes in us with it; but the poor snake cannot do any manner of harm with it whatsoever; and what is *his* tongue forked for?" Mr. Hudson suggests two or three uses for the snake's tongue. Among other things, he says, it is employed as a warning. He illustrates:

> "I have on numberless occasions observed the common pit-viper of southern South America, which is of a sluggish disposition, lying in the sun on a bed of sand or dry grass, coiled or extended at full length. Invariably, on approaching a snake of this kind, I have seen the tongue exserted; that nimble, glistening organ was the first, and for some time the only sign of life or wakefulness in the motionless creature. If I stood still at a distance of some yards to watch it, the tongue would be exserted again at intervals; if I moved nearer, or lifted my arms, or made any movement, the intervals would be shorter and the vibrations more rapid, and still the creature would not move. Only when I drew very near would other signs of excitement follow. At such times the tongue has scarcely seemed to me the 'mute forked flash' that Ruskin calls it, but a tongue that said something, which, altho not audible, was clearly understood and easy to translate into words. What it said or appeared to say was: 'I am not dead nor sleeping, and I do not wish to be disturbed, much less trodden upon; keep your distance, for your own good as well as for mine.' In other words, the tongue was obtruded and vibrated with a warning purpose."

To many people the only interest they have in animals, at least wild animals, lies in killing them. It seems that Mr. Hudson is not in sympathy with this notion, although he confesses that it took him "a long time to discover the advantages of not killing." He says that abstention from killing has made him a "better observer and a happier being" because it has engendered a different feeling towards animal life. We read further:

> "And what was this new feeling—wherein did it differ from the old of my shooting and collecting days, seeing that since childhood I had always had the same intense interest in all wild life? The power, beauty, and grace of the wild creature, its perfect harmony in nature, the exquisite correspondence between organism, form and



Gillette "Basket Pattern" Pocket Edition—No. 501

The flat, compact Gillette Set heartily welcomed by men when it first came out, and a long-standing favorite. Razor silver-plated. 24 Shaving Edges (*12 double-edged Blades*). Metal case, decorated with Basket pattern in high relief—silver-plated $5

A Gillette for His Christmas

EVEN if he has a Gillette, he'll thank you for giving him another, a different style or new model, and mean it, too.

These are days when the busy man has more use than ever for the minutes a Gillette saves.

A dozen beautiful styles in triple silver-plate, gold-plate—and one that will exactly suit your taste and his. Gillette *double-edged* Blades, too, for the less important gifts—a present that every Gillette user appreciates.

Your dealer will gladly assist you.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, U.S.A.

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

faculties, and the environment, with the plasticity and intelligence for the readjustment of the vital machinery, daily, hourly, momentarily, to meet all changes in the conditions, all contingencies; and thus, amidst perpetual mutations and conflict with hostile and destructive forces, to perpetuate a form, a type, a species for thousands and millions of years, --- all this was always present to my mind; yet even so it was but a lesser element in the complete feeling. The main thing was the wonderfulness and eternal mystery of life itself; this formative, informing energy --- this flame that burns in and shines through the case, the habit, which in lighting another dies, and albeit dying yet endures forever; and the sense, too, that this flame of life was one, and of my kinship with it in all its appearances, in all organic shapes, however different from the human. Nay, the very fact that the forms were unhuman but served to heighten the interest --- the roe-deer, the leopard and wild horse, the swallow cleaving the air, the butterfly toying with a flower, and the dragon-fly dreaming on the river; the monster whale, the silver flying-fish and the nautilus with rose and purple tinted sails spread to the wind."

SOCIAL WORK BY BLOCKS

(Continued from Page 35.)

procedure. This however does not entirely dispose of the question which most interests thoughtful citizens who are trying to look forward and to form some conception of the relations which seem likely to exist and which ought to exist between political and industrial democracy. 'If the Social Unit plan succeeds, to what does it logically lead?' is a fair question, and it should not be evaded."

One of the bulletins of the organization contains this reference to the various skilled groups in the community:

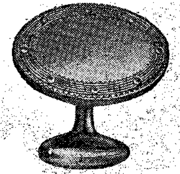
"In every community there are certain groups, each of which knows more about one particular thing than any other group. For example, the doctors know more about the prevention of disease than any one else; the teachers know more about educating children; the plumbers about plumbing; the business men about business, etc.

"The Social Unit plan aims to organize these groups for the good of the community as a whole. The doctors are to be the Board of Health of the district; the employers and trade unionists are to be the industrial experts; the social workers are to be the Department of Public Welfare: the teachers, the Board of Education, etc."

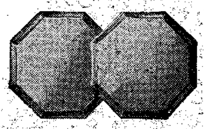
Potentially, the plan, so it is admitted, is a "substitute for existing political government and for existing voluntary social agencies:"

"The founders of the Social Unit plan have not denied this, altho frequently placed in positions in which there must have been temptation to conciliate opposition and win support by a flat denial. They do say that this is only their own opinion, and that actual developments may be quite different. They ask only for trial, step by step, and for the acceptance and application of programs devised or accepted by the people and approved by experience. Thus the democracy which they are advocating and which they wish to extend is per-

71 K Set 2 Plated Collar Buttons in box, 75c.

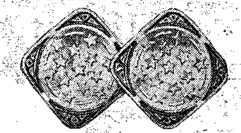


120 KE $2.00 pair

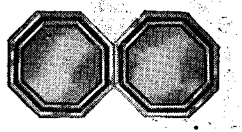


803 K B $2.50 pair

STERLING ENAMEL

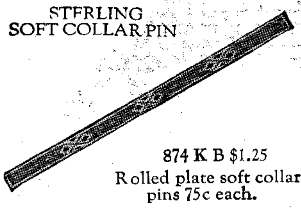


820 K $3.00 pair



858 K $3.00 pair

STERLING SOFT COLLAR PIN



874 K B $1.25

Rolled plate soft collar pins 75c each.

For Christmas Remembrance

HIGH quality and wide choice commend Krementz Jewelry for Christmas giving. There are many pieces, of correct design and careful craftsmanship, for every taste and every purse.

Krementz Jewelry is made in 14 kt. rolled gold plate and sterling silver, plain or enamelled. The difference is in the material only—for every Krementz product is the work of skill and knowledge.

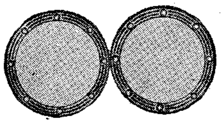
Krementz
14 KT. ROLLED GOLD PLATE

The name Krementz on a piece of jewelry means integrity. When you see it imprinted on the back of any sterling or plated piece, it means this:

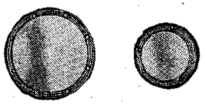
> **"If this article proves unsatisfactory at any time for any reason, any Krementz dealer, or we will replace it free of charge."**

You may be sure that any sum spent for Krementz Jewelry is well spent—for every Krementz-made piece is quality through and through. Krementz Jewelry is to be had in appropriate gift boxes, at good dealers everywhere.

Mother of pearl correct evening jewelry



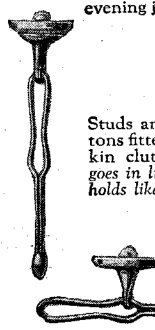
187 K links pair $2.50



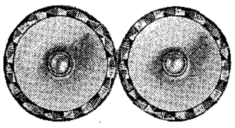
188 K 4 vest buttons $3.00 189 K 3 studs $1.50

Platinumplate rims, complete in box $7.00

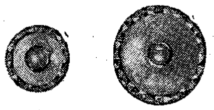
Links and studs in box $4.00



Studs and vest buttons fitted with bodkin clutch back,—*goes in like a needle, holds like an anchor.*



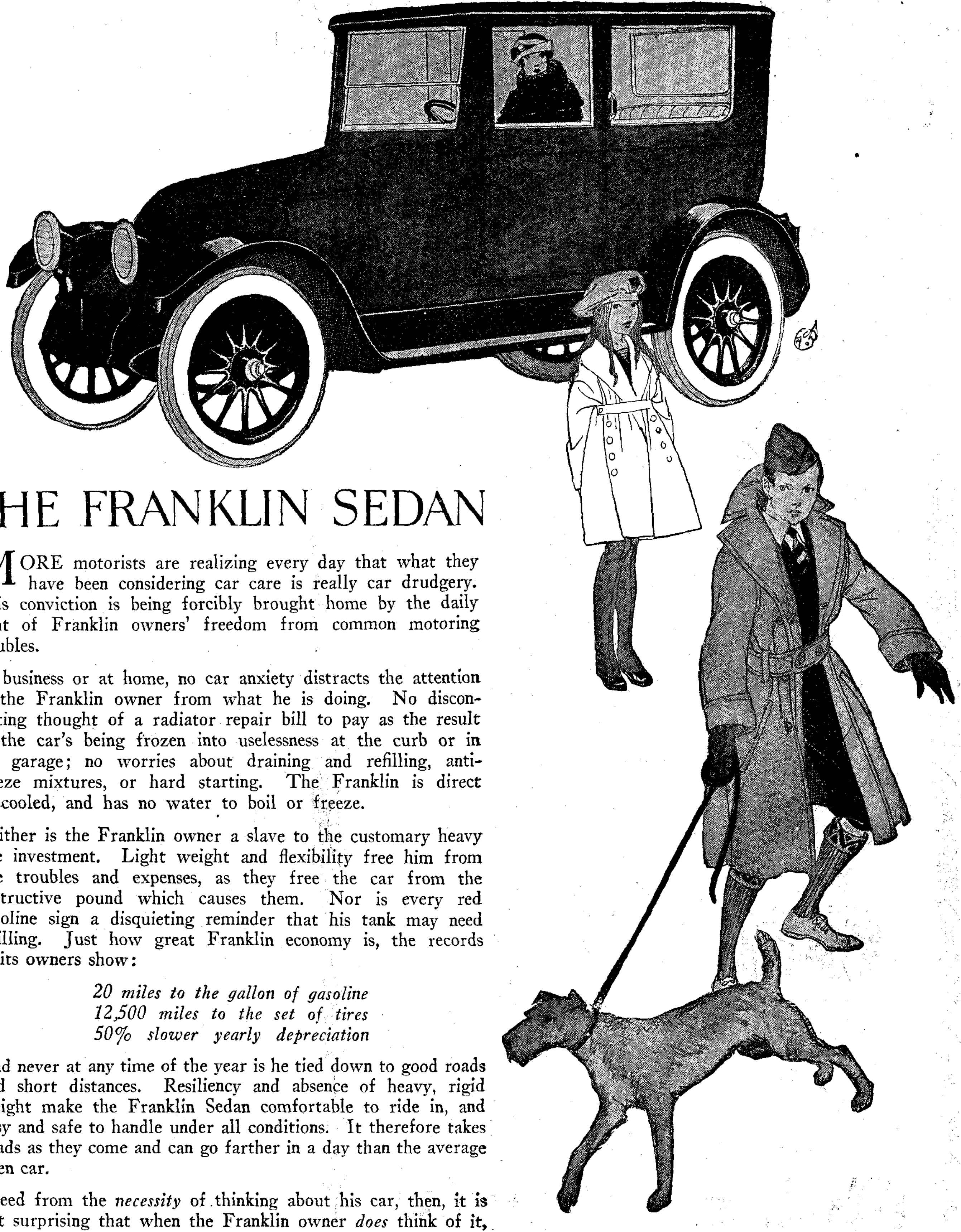
703 K P pair links $3.00



705 K P 3 studs $2.00 704 K P 4 vest buttons $3.50

Platinum plate rims, half pearl centers, complete in box $8.50

Links and studs in box $5.00



THE FRANKLIN SEDAN

MORE motorists are realizing every day that what they have been considering car care is really car drudgery. This conviction is being forcibly brought home by the daily sight of Franklin owners' freedom from common motoring troubles.

At business or at home, no car anxiety distracts the attention of the Franklin owner from what he is doing. No disconcerting thought of a radiator repair bill to pay as the result of the car's being frozen into uselessness at the curb or in the garage; no worries about draining and refilling, anti-freeze mixtures, or hard starting. The Franklin is direct air cooled, and has no water to boil or freeze.

Neither is the Franklin owner a slave to the customary heavy tire investment. Light weight and flexibility free him from tire troubles and expenses, as they free the car from the destructive pound which causes them. Nor is every red gasoline sign a disquieting reminder that his tank may need refilling. Just how great Franklin economy is, the records of its owners show:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

And never at any time of the year is he tied down to good roads and short distances. Resiliency and absence of heavy, rigid weight make the Franklin Sedan comfortable to ride in, and easy and safe to handle under all conditions. It therefore takes roads as they come and can go farther in a day than the average open car.

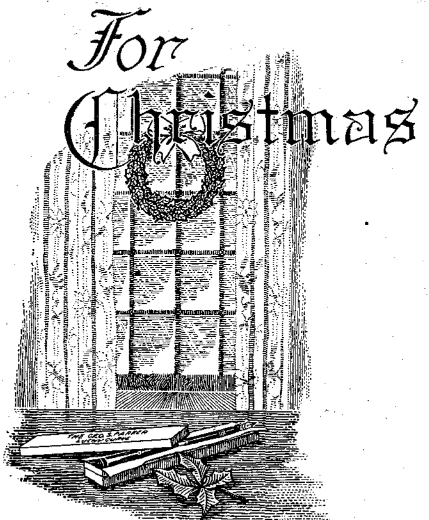
Freed from the *necessity* of thinking about his car, then, it is not surprising that when the Franklin owner *does* think of it, he experiences always a sense of keen satisfaction and personal pride.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

After a 13,000 Mile Trans-continental Tour:

> **"Car behaved beautifully all the way. No engine trouble whatever. Spark plugs were not even cleaned and no carbon removed from cylinders. The valves were untouched. Two whole days we were not once out of low gear."**

For Christmas



There is someone you know who will appreciate this fountain pen

Two Popular Pens
No. 66 Lady's pen, cap tipped with gold over crown and ring. Can be carried as a pendant—price $3.75.
No. 65 Gentleman's pen, with wide plain gold band for name or initial. $3.50 (clip 25c extra).

PARKER LUCKY-CURVE
SAFETY-SEALED
FOUNTAIN PENS

20,000 dealers sell Parker Fountain Pens

Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wisconsin
New York Retail and Service Store, Singer Building

THERMOS
The Gift of a Thousand Uses

A most welcome gift for every member of the family—for use at work or at play—from childhood to old age—on hot days or on cold days—ever ready everywhere—the perfect container for solid and liquid food—the ideal servant in or away from home. Keeps contents hot as blazes or cold as ice.

PROVIDES ALL THE QUALITIES AND DAINTINESS OF THE AT-HOME LUNCHEON FOR THE AT-HOME COST

Thermos Bottles in various sizes for liquid nourishment; Carafes and Jugs for the home or office; Jars for solid foods; Lunch Kits for busy workers; Motor Restaurants for motor car or motor boat. Only the genuine has the name THERMOS stamped on metal case.

Awarded Grand Prize at all International Expositions

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.
General Offices, New York City
San Francisco, Cal. Norwich, Conn.
Toronto, Can. Kobe, Japan

haps only another name for social progress. That its triumph however would make unnecessary most of our present political machinery and would offer another, and, as its advocates believe, a better plan for discovering and meeting the social needs of the community, is hardly open to question.

"The evidence seems convincing that the principle of democracy in the thoroughgoing sense attached to that term by the organizers of the Social Unit has been consistently adhered to and that the whole tendency of the movement has been to make its activities more completely democratic, more completely under the intelligent control of committees selected by the community, and that the extension of the Unit idea has been through a slow and patient process of education and demonstration."

Much information is given by Mr. Divine as to the practical results of the system, but we can only generalize:

"It is obvious that such a thorough organization by blocks would naturally lead to an improvement in case work. Need is discovered and reported earlier than under other circumstances, so that there is a greater opportunity for good relief work. Member of the Social Workers Council who undertake particular responsibilities are expected to report back to their associates as to what they have done in the cases assigned to them, and this has a beneficial influence in securing prompt action, and also tends to eliminate friction where more than one agency is working with the same family. It appears from the records that far more than the average amount of careful consideration is given to the family problems. . . . When one plan fails, another is tried, until it seems hardly an exaggeration to say that the only unsolved problems are those in which a particular need exists for which no provision is made by either public or private agencies. Discussions in the Social Workers Council bring out the importance of such remedies as a mental diagnosis, a Wasserman test, on the one hand, while on the other they enable nurses to learn the value of a social diagnosis and bring them to become increasingly willing to take the advice of social workers in their own province.

"The social agencies of the city have been brought closer and made more accessible to the people of the district. The neighborhood has come to appreciate more fully the variety of resources, sometimes in a distant part of the city, through the machinery provided by the Social Unit, whereby a given local need can be connected more quickly with the person or agency best able to meet it. Social workers get from the block workers useful basic information in regard to particular families before paying their first visit. They are able, in turn, to explain their plans through the block workers to the neighborhood and thus secure a better understanding of what the social worker is trying to do. The block workers, even in this brief period, have obtained some education in social work, and they have been able to pass on their new point of view to a greater or less extent to the people in their respective blocks. Some of the block workers have been attempting to break down the barriers between the native and foreign-born residents in their neighborhood. Some residents seem to have acquired the habit of looking beyond individual problems to the causes underlying them and to the means of getting them remedied."

SOME "CLOSE-UP" GLIMPSES OF THE FAR EAST

EASTERN EASE AND WESTERN HUSTLE are among the things that most impress the visitor today in Uncle Sam's most distant city, Manila, we are told by Albert M. Reese in his recent book "Wanderings In the Orient," (The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.) After twenty years of American control, the Philippine capital presents a fascinating mixture of past and present, romance and commercialism, says Mr. Reese. Thus the old part of the city, with narrow, quiet streets and surrounded by a massive wall of gray stone, is still very Spanish in its appearance, while the docks along the Pasig river, which flows through the heart of the town, present all the bustle and confusion to be found in any city of 300,000, which is approximately Manila's population. Also, we learn that while Manila has an excellent electric street railway system and many automobiles, the usual method of getting around is in one-horse vehicles operated by drivers who, we gather, live in constant fear that they will not charge enough for their services. He presents some colorful details:

The typical vehicle for hauling freight is the low, two-wheeled cart, drawn by the slow-moving, long-horned carabao or water buffalo, one of the most characteristic animals of the islands. This beast is well-named, since it delights to lie buried in a muddy pool of water, with just its head above the surface. It may be seen in the larger lakes, swimming or wading in the deeper waters at a distance from the shore. In the cities it is a quiet, peaceful brute that one brushes against without a thought, but in the country, where it browses in the open fields, it behooves the white man to be very circumspect as he passes in its neighborhood, for it seems to have an aversion to the Caucasian race and will frequently charge in a very unpleasant, not to say dangerous, way. It is said that the carabao never shows this hostility toward the natives. A peculiarity of the law is such that should a man shoot a dangerous carabao to protect his own life he would have to pay for the animal he killed.

Of course for small amounts of freight, in Manila as in all places in the Orient, the ubiquitous Chinese coolie is the usual means of transportation, and with a huge load at each end of a bamboo pole across his shoulder he shambles along with a curious gait, between a walk and a run, that he seems capable of sustaining for an almost indefinite time.

The "Chino" of course is the merchant of Manila as of all the cities of this part of the world. The main shopping street, the Escolta, is fairly lined with Chinese stores of all sorts, some of them quite extensive; and some of the narrower side streets, in the same neighborhood, have practically no other stores than those kept by the

Steer Warms

Keep the Hands Warm

Thousands of motorists would not do without this wonderful device. It adds pleasure and comfort to driving when the weather is cold, raw and disagreeable. Steer Warms make driving safer by keeping the fingers limber, protect one's health and save money on gloves.

This Electric Hand Warmer Makes an Ideal Xmas Present

Because everyone who drives a car in winter needs Steer Warms. They make an especially nice present for wife, sister, mother or sweetheart. Ladies like Steer Warms—they protect their hands. Steer Warms last for years—cost nothing to operate—are simple and once a pair is put on a car the user will never do without it.

Description

Steer Warms consist of two, neat leather-covered grips, one for each hand, which lace into the steering wheel at any place convenient for driving. They operate on the same principle as an electric heating pad. A very little current is sufficient to keep the grips warm. A switch turns current on or off. Steer Warms are simple, neat and efficient.

Guaranteed

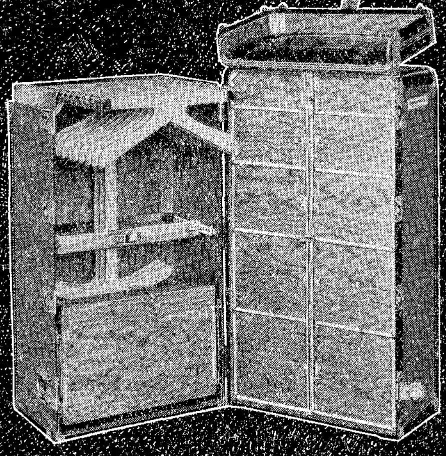
Because of the unusual construction of Steer Warms, their simplicity and the use of the brass plate to protect the wire we guarantee Steer Warms against burn out for five years.

Ask your dealer. If he hasn't Steer Warms we will ship direct to you, prepaid, upon receipt of price.

PRICES: For all Standard Cars $7.50 (No advance Special Type for Fords $5.00 same as always)

Interstate Electric Company
Dept. 141, New Orleans, La.

HARTMANN
TRADE-MARK



THE most exacting person in the world would be satisfied with a Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk.

Write today for the Hartmann Trunk catalog and the name and address of the nearest Hartmann dealer.

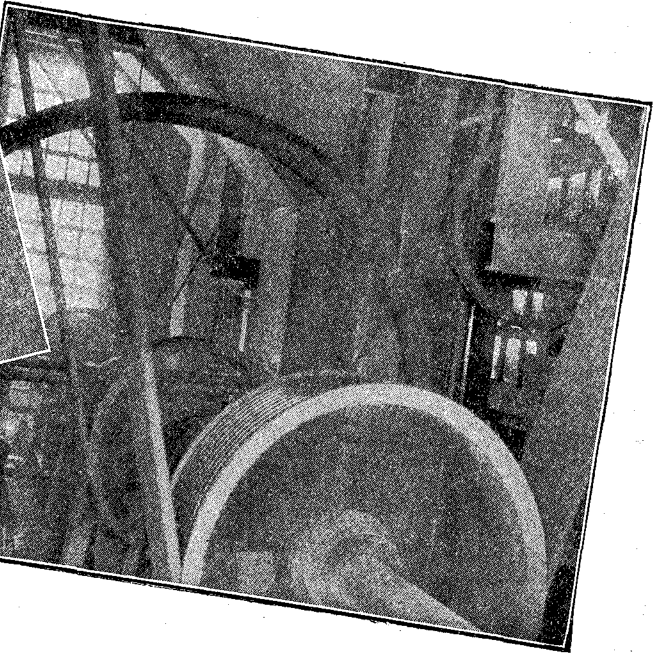
Be sure the Hartmann Red ✕ is on the trunk you buy

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin

DODGE

The Corn Products Refining Company uses Dodge Equipment throughout their entire plant. The view below is an unretouched photograph of a jack shaft in motion—note the trueness and balance of the whirring sheaves.

A bank of belt driven feed press conveyors—the above view is a time exposure unretouched. Dodge quality is plainly evident.



Big production calls for Dodge

Dodge facilities for making and shipping large quantities of stock goods and for filling promptly and accurately orders for special machinery make Dodge equipment almost a necessity for large power transmission installations.

Engineers whose reputations depend upon the efficiency of the transmission equipment they recommend are coming more and more to appreciate the advantage of having every piece of machinery manufactured and guaranteed by one maker—and that maker the largest in the world.

Only in the Dodge plant will you find facilities for making the correct machinery for every transmission requirement—bearings for shafts of 21 inches or more diameter, and pulleys 28 feet in diameter.

Whether you want a single collar or a complete power transmission installation, Dodge facilities insure the greatest efficiency and durability. The large and more intricate the specifications, the more likely Dodge will get the order.

Dodge Products are distributed by Dodge, Oneida, and Keystone dealers in every important city. They will deliver what you want, when you want it.

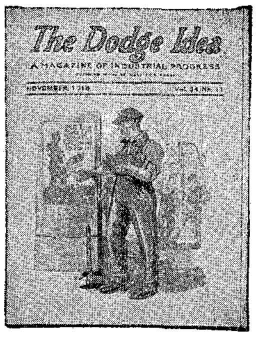
The new Dodge catalog is ready. Shall we send your copy?

Are you reading The Dodge Idea?

Some important industrial articles are appearing monthly. Tell us to put your name on the mailing list.

Dodge Branch Warehouses:

Philadelphia	315 Arch St.
Cincinnati	118 W. Third St.
New York	21 Murray St.
Chicago	208 S. Clinton St.
St. Louis	408 N. Fourth St.
Boston	137 Purchase St.
Atlanta	20 S. Forsyth St.
Pittsburgh	237 Second Ave.
Minneapolis	100 N. Third St.
Dallas	Gt. Southern Life Bldg.
Providence	171 Pine St.
Seattle	522 First Ave., So.
Newark	281 Market St.



Dodge Sales and Engineering Co.

Distributor of the Products of Dodge Manufacturing Company

General Offices and Works: Mishawaka, Indiana

Chinese. It is wonderfully interesting to wander about these narrow, winding streets, and into the dark, sometimes ill-smelling stores, but one should early learn the gentle art of "jewing down" the prices that are first asked for goods that are offered for sale. The Oriental always asks much more than he is willing or even eager to accept. You ask the price of a garment, say, and are told "Two pesos"; you shake your head and say "Too much"; "Peso and half" will then be tried; you again say "Too much" and perhaps turn as tho to leave the shop; "How much you give?" says the crafty merchant; "One peso," perhaps you suggest; "Take it," says the eager merchant as he hands you an article that should probably sell for half the amount paid. You leave the store feeling good over having gotten ahead of the crafty Oriental, and he probably chuckles to himself over having cheated the rich American.

Most of the shopping is done in the morning or late in the afternoon. For several hours, during the heat of the day, many of the stores are closed while the proprietors enjoy a midday lunch and siesta.

An experience which apparently furnished Mr. Reese much entertainment during his Oriental wanderings was a trip over the only railroad in Borneo. It is a narrow gauge, he says, and "carries people if they are not in too big a hurry." This road is located in British North Borneo, and has engines of English type, but the cars are described as "original," and the trains are made up of "first and third class passenger coaches, no second class." Mr. Reese describes his trip:

> I wanted to see a little of this country, from the car-window at least. So I entered the station and interviewed the station master, a portly official of great dignity. He told me, in fair English, that the train on the "main line" had left for that day but that I could take a "local" out into the country for about three miles. This was better than nothing, so I climbed (and climb is the proper word) aboard the first class car of the local that was soon to start. I was the only first-class passenger and I felt like a railroad president in his private car. Soon after starting the conductor entered. He was a tall and, of course, dignified East Indian in turban and khaki uniform. He had the punch without which no conductor would be complete, and, suspended from a strap over his shoulder, was a huge canvas bag, like a mail bag, the purpose of which puzzled me. The fare, he told me, was fifteen cents to the end of the line; on giving him a twenty-cent piece I found the purpose of the canvas bag; it was his money bag, and he carefully fished from its depths my five cents change. The Borneo pennies are about as big as cart wheels so this bag was not so out of proportion as it might seem. In exchange for my fare he gave me a ticket marked "fifteen cents," which he gravely punched. I did not know what the ticket was for as I thought there would hardly be a change of conductors in a run of three miles, but I kept it and in about five minutes the dignified conductor returned and gravely took up the ticket again; this impressive performance was repeated on the return trip.

Shave With Comfort

This New Way Saves Time and Bother

How Shavaid Helps

Men who for years have used the old ways of softening the beard, find Shavaid a positive revelation. They have abandoned hot towels and rubbing-in methods. They prefer this easy, quick, comfortable procedure. It is yours to try—free of charge. Send for your Free Trial Tube today.

THE first essential of a satisfactory shave is a thorough softening of the beard. Every man knows that.

But hot towels and rubbing in of lather do not soften the beard as thoroughly as Shavaid softens it. They are positively injurious to the tender skin. They draw the blood to the surface at the wrong time. They open the pores. They remove the natural oiliness of the skin, making it dry and drawn.

Harsh Ways Unnecessary

These harsh methods are unnecessary. Shavaid, the new scientific preparation which so many men are using today, has shown that. It is working a revolution in shaving methods.

Shavaid keeps the skin in a normal condition. It coats it with a beneficial preparation which softens the beard while it protects the skin. The razor glides over the face without any "pull" and removes the beard without injurious scraping.

A Simple Operation

A Shavaid shave is simplicity itself. It saves time—no hot towels, no rubbing. Just apply Shavaid to the dry beard. Then apply your favorite lather. Shavaid works best if the lather is *not* rubbed in. Then shave. That is all there is to it.

You will feel the cooling, soothing effect of Shavaid at once. It keeps the lather moist and creamy. The blade "takes hold" of perfectly softened hairs. There is no "pull."

And afterward, no need for lotions, creams or hot towels. When harsh methods have not been used, medicaments are unnecessary. After a close shave, your face will feel cool and comfortable—no smarting, no "drawn" sensation.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

Send for Your Tube

If Shavaid will do these things for you, you want it. A Trial Tube will convince you. Thousands of men have found it the way to real shaving comfort. But you must find out for yourself.

Mail the coupon now. It will bring you your trial tube, free of charge. When you have used it up, your druggist can keep you supplied, at 50c a tube. If he hasn't it, we will be pleased to fill your order.

B&B

Shavaid

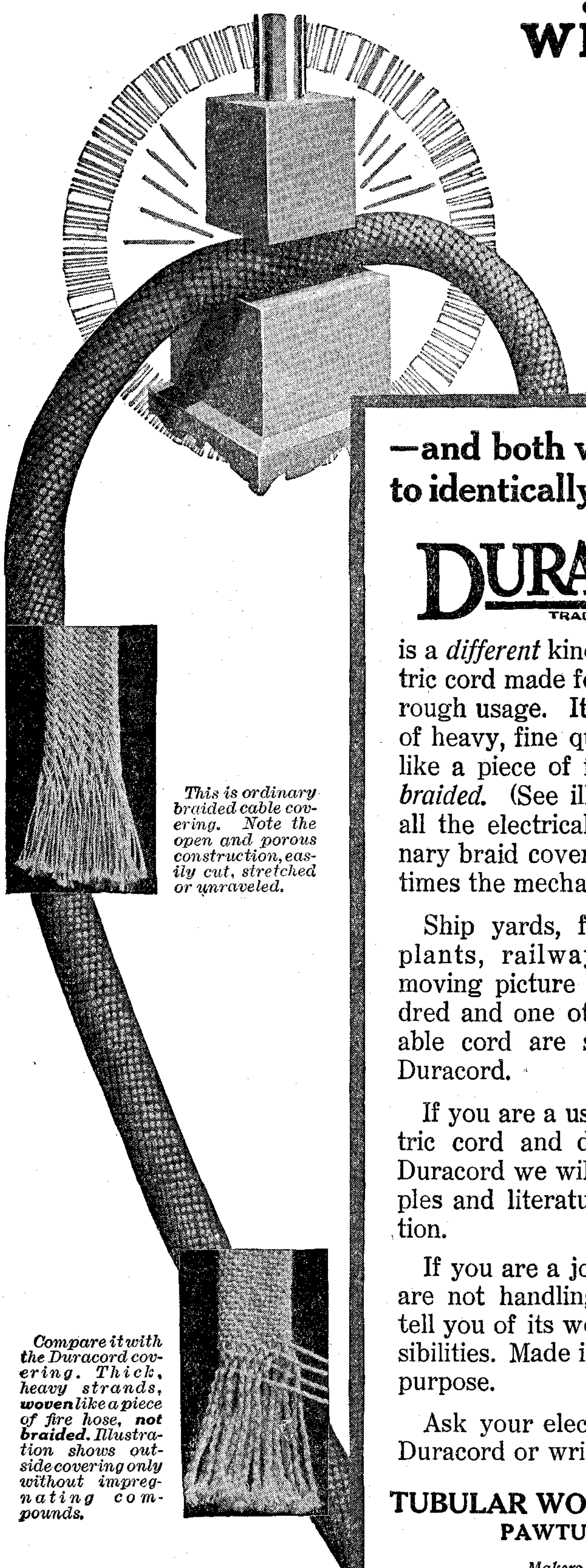
At Druggists—50c a Tube

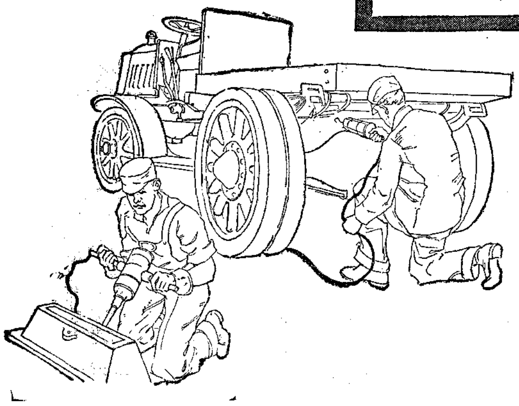
BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, New York, Toronto

Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

Free Trial Tube

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, Ill.
Mail free trial tube of Shavaid to
Name ....
Street Address..........
City.......... State..........
26





This New Electric Cord withstood 80 Hammer Blows against 5 for ordinary cable

—and both were subjected to identically the same test.

DURACORD
TRADE-MARK

is a *different* kind of a portable electric cord made for hard service and rough usage. It has a special cover of heavy, fine quality cotton *woven* like a piece of fire hose. *It is not braided.* (See illustrations.) It has all the electrical strength of ordinary braid covered cord and many times the mechanical strength.

Ship yards, factories, industrial plants, railway shops, theatres, moving picture studios and a hundred and one other users of portable cord are standardizing on Duracord.

If you are a user of portable electric cord and don't as yet know Duracord we will gladly send samples and literature without obligation.

If you are a jobber or dealer and are not handling Duracord let us tell you of its wonderful sales possibilities. Made in all sizes for every purpose.

Ask your electrical jobber about Duracord or write us.

TUBULAR WOVEN FABRIC CO.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Makers of Duraduct
Flexible Non-metallic Conduit

This is ordinary braided cable covering. Note the open and porous construction, easily cut, stretched or unraveled.

Compare it with the Duracord covering. Thick, heavy strands, woven like a piece of fire hose, not braided. Illustration shows outside covering only without impregnating compounds.

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

November 19 -- The Senate rejects the Peace Treaty, with or without the Lodge reservations, on three overwhelming votes, and then adjourns the present session. Before adjournment a concurrent resolution is introduced by Republican Leader Lodge and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, declaring that a state of peace exists with Germany. This will be taken up in the next session of Congress.

November 21 -- The Supreme Council decide to give Poland a mandate over Eastern Galicia, under the League of Nations, for 25 years. At the end of that time the League is to determine the future of the territory.

The Supreme Council approves the text of an agreement granting political suzerainty over the Spitzbergen archipelago to Norway.

November 25 -- The Supreme Council sends Germany a note asking an explanation of the delay in the signing of the protocol, relative to the carrying out of the terms of the Armistice.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

November 19 -- A report from Helsingfors says that 20,000 troops of General Yudenitch's northwestern army have gone over to the Bolsheviki.

November 20 -- Reports from Vladivostok state that the Revolutionary movement started by the Social Revolutionist-Zemstvo group in that city is put down by the Government which is now said to be in complete control there.

November 21 -- According to dispatches from Novo Nikolaevsk, the Bolsheviki bombarded Omsk for several hours. Between the periods of the bombardment, fire broke out in the town which is reported to have been half destroyed.

November 22 -- A Stockholm report says that General Denikine claims to have broken through the Red lines between Orel and Tambov, southeast of Moscow, and to have annihilated 50,000 Bolshevik troops.

Lettish forces capture Mitau, the capital of Courland, according to advices received by the Lettish Legation in London.

November 24 -- Information reaches Berlin to the effect that Bolshevik Russia and Lettonia, which for months had been at war, reach an agreement. The terms of peace are said to provide among other things, that the Red Army of Russia shall immediately suspend all hostilities against the Lett Army, and that Socialist Lettonia shall undertake to compel other small states, including Esthonia, Lithuania and White Russia, to conclude peace with the Moscow Government.

According to a German wireless received in London, the Russian Bolshevik newspaper "Pravda" announces that a new Russian Government is projected, in which the Mensheviki will participate, and that a peace offer is to be sent to Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine.

November 25 -- A report from Taiga, Siberia, says that 8,000 wives and children of officers making an eleventh-hour flight from Omsk are reported to have been captured by the Bolsheviki. It is said the retreat of the rear units of the Siberian Army from Omsk became a stampede, the troops throwing away their guns and commandeering locomotives, trains and carts in which to escape.

FOREIGN

November 19 -- General Felipe Angeles, known as the intellectual leader of the Villa rebel movement, is captured near Parral, says a dispatch received in El Paso.

A constitution for Egypt and local self government of Malta are announced in London, designed to meet the unrest in those countries, which have been demanding application to themselves of the self-determination theory.

November 20 -- The United States Government sends a note to the Mexican Government declaring that further molestation of William O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla, will "seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, and that Mexico must assume full responsibility for such an act." The note was dispatched after the receipt of confirmation of the second arrest of Mr. Jenkins at Puebla.

The British pound sterling is quoted on Wall Street at $3.99 1/2, which is the lowest rate ever quoted on British exchange in this country.

November 21 -- The Pope addresses an important encyclical to the Catholic episcopacy of the world on behalf of poor children, victims of the war.

November 22 -- A report from Rome says that, according to a semi-official statement recently issued, "a minority in D'Annunzio's forces, counting on the support of friends in the interior of Italy, persist in the idea of attempting seditious action against Italy itself."

November 23 -- A report from Venice says that a Serbian division 12,000 strong has been concentrated at Spalato on the Dalmatian coast, ready to oppose Gabriele d'Annunzio if he approaches that city.

November 24 -- Tomasso Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, resigns, and Vitario Scialoia, Minister without portfolio, is named to succeed him, according to a report from Rome.

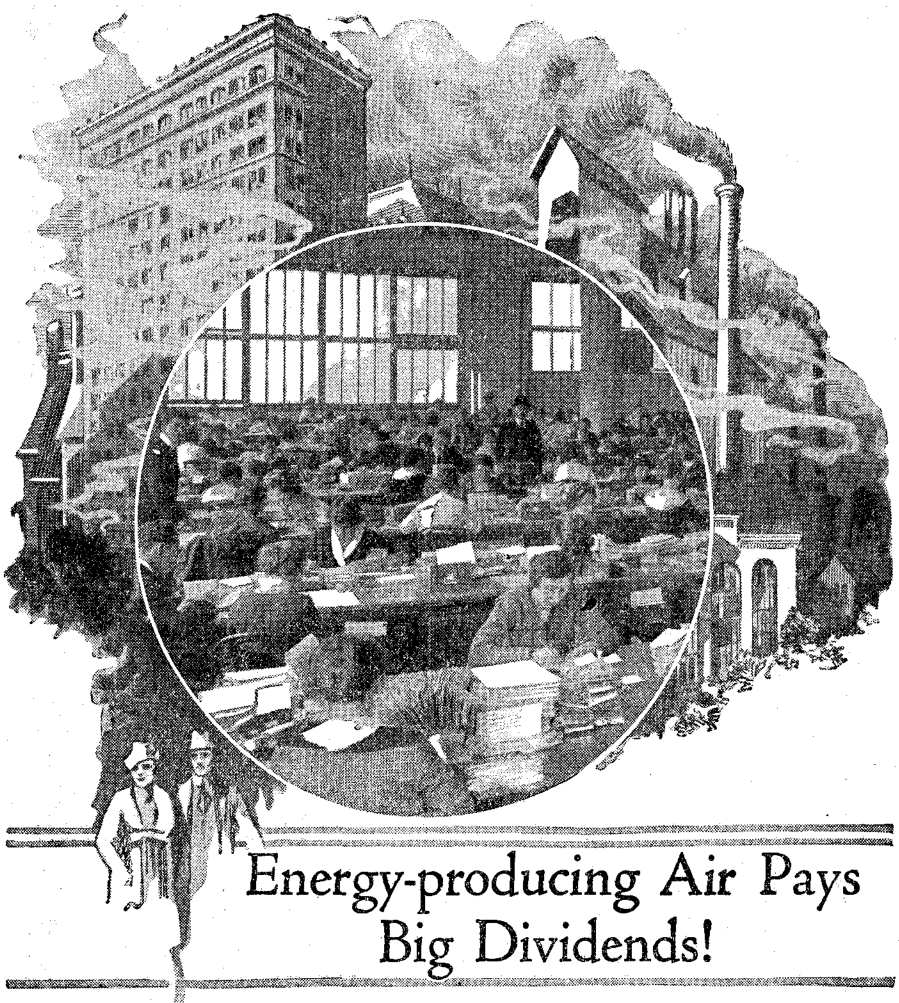
Clashes between Chinese and Japanese, growing out of the boycott, take place at Foochow, according to advices from Peking, in which many Chinese and an American Y. M. C. A. Secretary are injured.

A new Cabinet is formed in Hungary, headed by Karl Huzsar, in which all the parties are represented, says a dispatch from Budapest.

A Paris report states that France declines to permit the United States to return the American dead until January 1, 1922.

November 25 -- According to advices from Belgrade 12 prominent Jugo-Slavs have been arrested and are held as hostages by the Italian forces of occupation in Dalmatia.

General Felipe Angeles, captured a few days ago by Mexican federal troops, is found guilty of rebellion against the Carranza Government by a court martial, and sentenced to be shot.



Energy-producing Air Pays Big Dividends!

IN a large city or prosperous business town, smoke, gases and exhaust fumes hang like a pall from five to six feet from the ground.

In narrow streets where buildings climb high, this so-called fresh air, which is in reality impure air, goes up many floors. Such air as this makes listless, uninterested workers—efficiency is the exception, not the rule.

Workers to feel right need the right kind of air—dustless, germless air—and at just the right temperature for comfort and health. This means conditioned air—air washed and purified until all foreign substances are eliminated and you have clean, clear, energy-producing air, humidified and tempered to the proper degree.

There is as much difference between outdoor air which comes in from an open window and contains the dirt and dust of the outside and the air which is scientifically cleaned and purified and sent out thru the office or factory as nature intended, as there is between day and night.

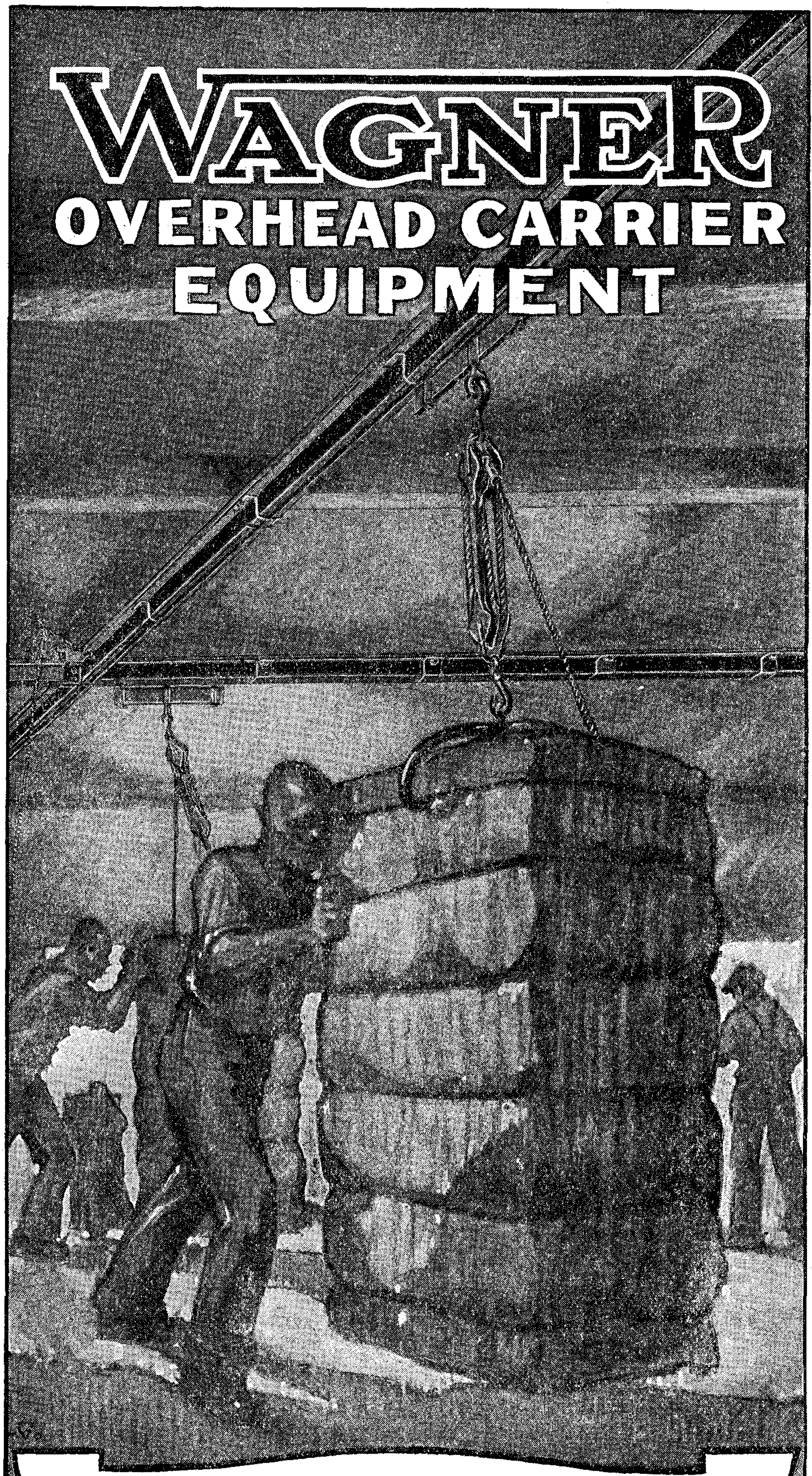
After you once know the great advantages that come from the right kind of air-conditioning equipment, there will be no question in your mind as to the only ventilating method to use.

If you are further interested write for our Special Air Conditioning Bulletin

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., DETROIT, MICH.

CANADIAN SIROCCO CO., LTD.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

BRANCHES IN ALL
LARGE CITIES



Saving Labor Costs

There never was a time when labor was so costly and when it was more necessary to guard against unnecessary labor expense.

Wagner Overhead Trolley Carrier Systems are of demonstrated economy and efficiency in the transfer of materials between departments, and from one unit of a factory or warehouse to another. Their cost is soon absorbed in reduced accident liabilities and lower breakage charges. They are rapid, inexpensive to operate, prevent delays and cut the cost of labor by more than half. Send for Catalog C-18, which is mailed free to architects, engineers and building owners.

WAGNER MFG. CO., CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

Manufacturers of Overhead Carrier Systems, Door Hangers and Tracks and Elevator Door Equipment.

54

DOMESTIC

November 19 -- It is stated in Washington that all war time legislation, passed for the period of the emergency, will stay in effect as a result of the failure of the Peace Treaty to be ratified. This includes war time prohibition.

The International Labor Conference in session at Washington unanimously approves a plan regarding child labor and fixing 14 years as the minimum age of employment in all countries except Japan, India, and a few others in the Orient. This plan will be submitted to the governments represented at the Conference.

The House of Representatives adjourns sine die, thus ending the special session called by President Wilson on May 19.

The supply of coal is cut off from every industrial plant in Cleveland, except those coming under the head of Public Utilities, in an effort to relieve an acute fuel situation in that city.

Judge W. L. Nuessel in the District Court at Bismarck, North Dakota, issues a mandamus, directing the restoration to their owners of the lignite mines recently seized by the state under orders from Governor Frazier.

The Southern Regional Committee of the Railroad Administration puts the South on a wartime coal basis by an order limiting purchases for home use to one ton.

November 20 -- In the conference at Washington between bituminous coal miners and operators the operators propose to give the miners an increase of 15 cents per ton and a 20% increase to men working by the day. The offer is rejected by the miners.

A drive is to be made by the Republicans to win popular support throughout the country for the Lodge resolution, declaring the war at an end, according to advices from Washington.

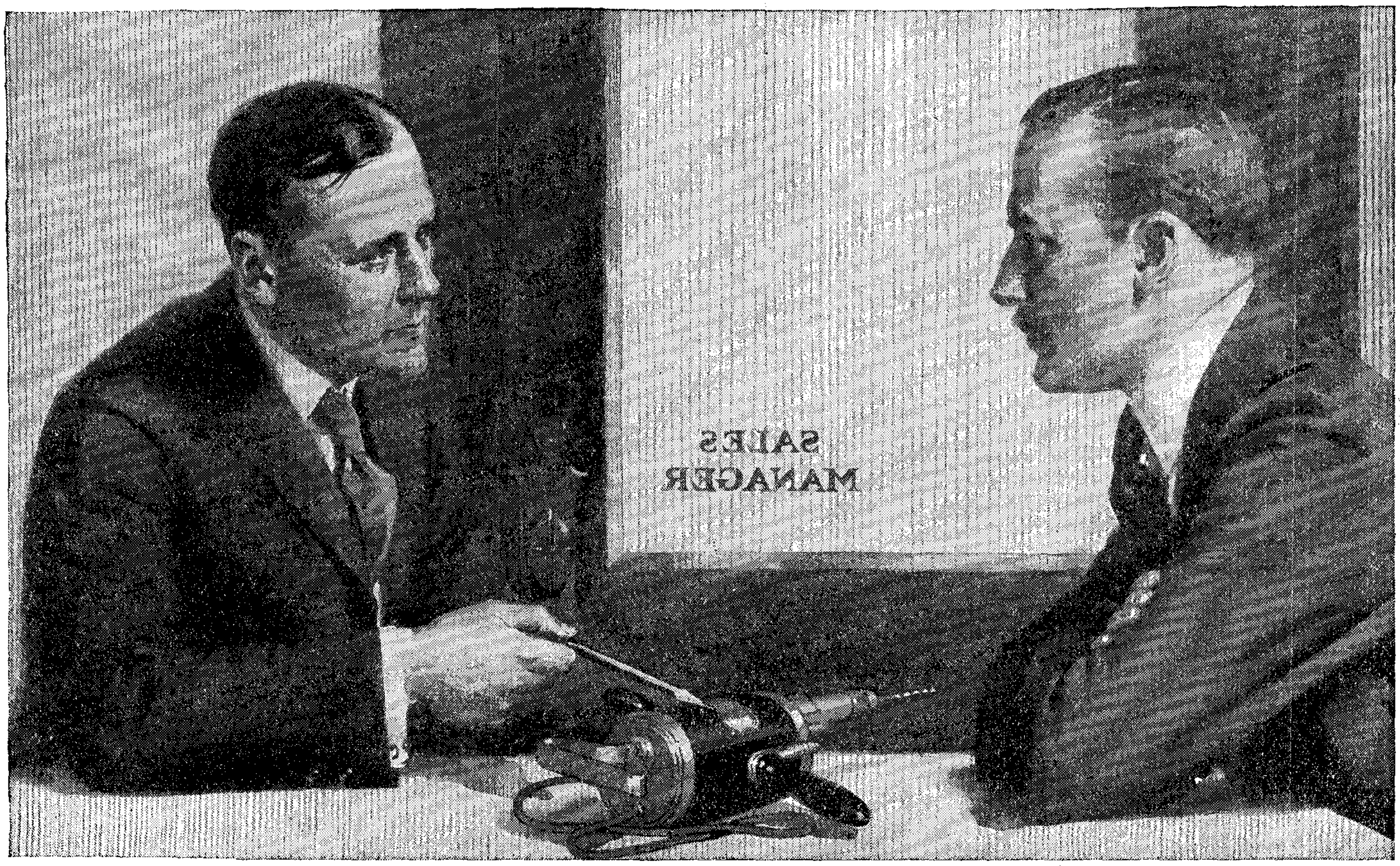
A new Industrial Congress is called by President Wilson to meet in Washington on December 1, for the purpose of discussing the industrial problems of the country. Unlike the former conference, which ended in disagreement over the question of collective bargaining, the new body will represent no distinctive group, but will undertake to represent the people as a whole.

Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa telegraphs governors of other bituminous coal producing states, suggesting concerted action toward the taking over of the mines by the states, and offering the miners a substantial wage increase, pending the outcome of the miners' and operators' negotiations in Washington.

November 21 -- A plot by agitators of the I. W. W. and other radicals to arm a body of Red guards in New York with a view to starting an open revolt against the prosecution of Bolsheviki, Communists, and Anarchists, is announced as having been discovered by Federal and police officials of New York City.

President Wilson by executive order revives the war time powers of the Food Administration, placing the government again in control of the nation's food supply, in an effort to avert a sugar famine.

The bituminous coal miners in conference with the operators in Washington give up their original demands and offer to accept a 40 per cent. wage increase with a seven hour day



Guaranteeing the Guarantee

When the Sales Manager says: "We can strengthen our guarantee now that our product is Robbins & Myers equipped," it means increased prestige and profit through easier selling and greater satisfaction.

And sales managers are saying that everywhere. For they have come to learn that the operating efficiency insured by any Robbins & Myers Motor is fully in keeping with their own high standard of manufacture.

Robbins & Myers Motors guarantee the performance of a host of the better electrically operated labor-saving devices. You will find them on addressing and mailing machines in the office; on coffee grinders and food-choppers in the store; on vacuum cleaners and washing machines in the home; as well as a built-in part of high-grade electrical tools.

The makers of such equipment prefer R&M Motors because these motors enable them to strengthen and *guarantee their guarantee.*

Back of this recognized R&M efficiency is a 22-year experience in the making of quality motors ranging from 1-40 to 50 horsepower. Power users, as well as electrical equipment manufacturers, are saving money through uninterrupted production insured by Robbins & Myers Motors.

The Robbins & Myers engineering bureau will gladly co-operate with you in selecting the particular R&M Motor or Motors best suited to your requirements.

Representative dealers also find added prestige in the Robbins & Myers line.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, O.
For Twenty-two Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers
Motors

Speeding Production
Insuring Comfort
Simplifying Housework

Some Christmas Present

Guaranteed All Wool $8.50

REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.

Thermo Knitted Sport Coat

As a house coat

"Some Christmas Present" he'll say, whether he be grandpa, daddy or brother.

Fact is any man would be glad to find a Thermo Sport Coat among his Christmas gifts.

The dandiest, handiest coat for work or play, indoors or outdoors.

More welcome than a lounging robe or a smoking jacket because it's more mannish, and comfortable.

The Thermo Sport Coat is knitted—a soft, ease-giving, shapely and well-tailored coat that will please the wearer immensely.

Guaranteed all wool

Your choice of heather-mixtures, blue, brown, green, olive, and oxford gray.

If your dealer cannot supply you write us and we'll see that you are supplied.

Swansdown Knitting Co.

Makers of Thermo Coat Sweaters

Dept. L 349 Broadway
New York

and a half holiday on Saturday. The operators reject this proposal and in turn withdraw their offer of an increase of 15 cents a ton and a 20 per cent. wage increase.

Judge John C. Pollock of the United States District Court, declares beer containing 2.75 alcohol non-intoxicating in a decision granting a temporary injunction to restrain the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue from interfering with the manufacture and sale of such beer by St. Louis brewers.

November 22 -- A pitched battle takes place in Bogalusa, La., between members of the local Loyalty League composed of former service men and others, and alleged union labor agitators, in which 3 persons are killed and several wounded.

The Prince of Wales ends his American visit and sails for home.

John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers, says the miners will accept the proposal of Secretary of Labor Wilson, for an increase in wages amounting to 31.61 per cent. over the existing scale, if provision is made also for a seven-hour day and a half holiday on Saturday. The proposal is refused by the operators.

The State Department renews its request to the French Government for the return of bodies of American soldiers buried in France.

Plans for possible fusion of farmers and labor organizations fail at the first national convention of the Labor Party at its opening session in Chicago. All farmer delegates withdraw from the convention.

November 24 -- Representatives of organized labor in convention in Chicago create the Labor Party of the United States, by the adoption of a set of political declarations and several resolutions. The object of the new party, as set forth in its constitution, will be "to organize all hand and brain workers of the country to support the principles of a political, social and industrial democracy." A national convention will be held next summer for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

Fuel Administrator Garfield tells the joint wage scale committees of operators and coal miners that a wage increase should be "borne by the operators or the public or both."

A new wage and working agreement is signed between the Railroad Administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employes and railway track laborers, which establishes the eight hour day for this class of workers, and time and a half for overtime. The agreement involves about 400,000 men.

November 25 -- Mayor Charles E. Poorman of Canton, Ohio, suspended by Governor Cox some time ago for failure to preserve order during the steel strike in that city, is permanently removed from office by the Governor.

The International Labor Conference at Washington announces the creation of a governing body of that organization, composed of 12 government representatives, 6 labor representatives, and 6 representing capital. The representatives on this board of governors will be named by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland, and, pending ratification of the Treaty by the United States and its formal participation, Denmark.

A Motrola will help with dance and song, by winding the Phonograph right along."

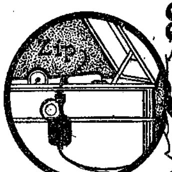
—eliminating the annoyance of jumping up to rewind a run-down machine at your holiday festivities—

An Ideal Xmas Gift

The MOTROLA, electrical self-winder, can be instantly attached to any phonograph, so simple a child may operate without fear of over-winding, and is indispensable to every phonograph owner

Sold at leading phonograph shops everywhere, or a post-card will bring dealer's name to you.

JONES-MOTROLA, Inc.
29 West 35th Street
New York
57 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago
315 South Broadway
Los Angeles



Residence E. Wilkinsburg Imp. Co.
Ardmore Farms, Pa.
W. E. Snaman, Architect

Your Home

Warmer in Winter

But—even if Natco didn't make a building warmer in winter, cooler in summer, damp proof, vermin proof—even if Natco didn't save money—you still would have the biggest reason in the world for building your new home of Natco throughout—Safety From Fire! So you may see how beautifully, safely and economically you can build of

NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

Let us send you our book "Fireproof Houses of Natco Hollow Tile," with its twenty-four pictures and full description of Natco homes. A post card brings it to you.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
111 Federal Street
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUY TODAY 10 MONTHS TO PAY

Xmas Selections On Credit

SWEET'S NEWEST "SOLITAIRE-CLUSTER"
14K

X1—One perfectly cut, blue-white diamond set in "Merry Widow" mounting of white gold. $65.

X2—Artistic, hand-engraved mounting of platinum, 2 blue-white diamonds in hexagon settings. $175.

X 3—Scarf pin with one exceptionally fine, blue-white diamond, set Tiffany style. $50.

X4—Gentlemen's massive, hand-carved Belcher ring, one fine diamond, $50.

X5—One blue-white diamond set Tiffany style. $25.

X6—Exclusive scarf pin; white gold hand-engraved mounting. 1 perfectly cut, blue-white diamond. $40.

X7—Superior diamond, set Tiffany style, solid gold mounting. $125.

X8—Beautiful mounting of white gold, combined with green gold; one superior diamond. $50.

X9—Tiffany style set with one fine diamond. $45.

X10—Genuine, hand-carved cameo in hand-engraved, solid gold bezel. $7.50.

X11—The "Merry Widow," always popular, set with 5 perfectly cut, blue-white diamonds, in platinum. $100.

X12—Solid gold, diamond-set tie clasp, Roman finish. $5.

X13—One fine diamond; Tiffany style setting. $200.

X14—Festoon of solid gold, set with 4 blue-white diamonds; 15-inch chain included. $40.

X15—Handsome design of green gold, one beautiful diamond, hexagon-set in platinum, 2 faceted blue sapphires in diamond-shaped settings. $45.

X37—Seven fine perfect-cut, blue-white diamonds, uniform in size, color and brilliancy, crown set, resembling a $350 solitaire. Hand-engraved, white gold mounting (looks like platinum.) $77.50.

Xmas Selections

On Credit at Cash Prices

Any of these Splendid SWEET Specials sent ON APPROVAL at our expense. If entirely satisfied after examination, pay only one-fifth of price; **balance in ten monthly payments.** SWEET'S Policy: You must be satisfied or no sale.

Every Diamond of Superior quality, blue-white, perfect-cut. PROFIT-SHARING PLAN: We accept SWEET Diamonds in exchange at full price, plus 7½% yearly increase in value. ***Liberty Bonds accepted at face value.***

Send for Beautiful De Luxe 128 Page Catalogue of Christmas Suggestions. It's FREE

Select your gift before Christmas and get it on credit. Maiden Lane's greatest collection of precious gems, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., beautifully illustrated. Ten months to pay on everything. Write TODAY to Dept. 904 T

X36—"SWEET indestructible pearls of rich, iridescent beauty and soft, changeable tints. Graduated necklace 16 inches long, complete with solid gold clasp, in handsome grey velvet gift case. $17.

X17—Hexagon-set diamond, in hand-carved platinum mounting. $200.

X18—Graceful pattern of white gold 7 perfectly cut, blue-white diamonds. $85.

X19—Twelve dazzling diamonds, platinum set, surround a beautiful blue faceted sapphire. $115.

X20—Ladies' Belcher ring, one fine diamond. $35.

X21—Tiffany style ring; one perfectly cut diamond. $65.

X22—Platinum set 7-diamond cluster. $65.

X23—Genuine coral cameo set with two fine diamonds. $28.50.

X24—One superior diamond in tooth setting. $50.

X25—Genuine cameo brooch in hand-engraved, solid gold bezel. $8.

X26—Seven blue-white diamonds, hexagon set in white gold mounting. $85.

X27—Twin Belcher ring; two blue-white diamonds. $100.

X28—Gentlemen's tooth ring, one fine diamond. $45

X30—Flat Belcher ring one superior diamond. $60

X31—Beautiful pendant; 47 genuine whole pearls; one blue-white diamond and baroque drop; 15-inch chain included. $20.

X32—An exceptionally beautiful pattern of green gold combined with white gold. Brilliant cluster of seven fine diamonds in center, four other perfectly cut diamonds complete the artistic arrangement. $125.

X33—Gentlemen's massive, seven-diamond platinum set cluster ring. $75.

X34—14K solid gold wrist watch Guaranteed imported movement gilt dial. 14K solid gold case and link extension bracelet. An exceptional value. $25.

X35—Same as X34 with 20-yr. guaranteed gold-filled case. $12.50.

L·W·SWEET & CO. INC.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
2-4 MAIDEN LANE, N.Y.

Perhaps your Scalp needs more "exercise"!

PLEASE don't smile—the scalp, to do its work efficiently, requires *regular exercise.*

Working thick pine-tar lather into the scalp with the finger-tips, quickens the blood flow and invigorates the scalp, making it more pliant and more responsive. More and more improvement comes as you continue this beneficial form of scalp exercise with clean-smelling Packer's Tar Soap.

The improvement in appearance of the hair is soon observable, too. Its healthy gloss and lustre become increasingly evident.

Without systematic (preferably daily) massage, scalp circulation becomes sluggish and slow, and the hair-roots are under-nourished.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment." 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

For sample half cake of Packer's Tar Soap send ten cents.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle ten cents.

THE PACKER MFG. COMPANY
Dept. 84 L, 120 West 32nd St., New York City

Packer's Tar Soap
"PURE AS THE PINES"

PACKER PRODUCTS ARE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

THE SPICE OF LIFE

PAINFUL.—Genius is the capacity for making somebody else take infinite pains.

—New York "Evening Sun."

KNOWING HIS PLACE.—"Did you order ham and eggs?" asked the head waiter.

"Certainly not. I humbly requested them."

—Washington "Star."

THOSE OUT-OF-DATE SWEDES.—An American correspondent in Sweden says the Swedish are "working contentedly." Why, the old-fashioned things!

—Macon "Telegraph."

FREE AND EASY.—Dean Jones of Yale is credited with this definition of freedom of speech: "The liberty to say what you think without thinking what you say."

—Chicago "Tribune."

SUGGESTIVE.—Black is the principal shade in the new German flags. It serves the double duty of signifying that nationality's record and its mourning for the consequences.

—Baltimore "American."

A TYPOGRAPHICAL DITTY

The recent "mass vacation" of the New York printers inspired the following prophetic communication from a DIGEST well-wisher. It is noticeable that the familiar refrain, "Dickory, dickory, dock," originally meant to suggest the ticking of a clock, does almost as well for the clicking of the typewriters which so nobly came to the rescue during the emergency.

311 V Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

The Editors of
The Literary Digest,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Dickory, dickory, dock,
The printers quit work five o'clock;
They said, "We're on strike—
You must do as we like."
Dickory, dickory, dock.

Dickory, dickory, dock,
The printers received quite a shock;
THE DIGEST came out—
Put the printers to rout.
Dickory, dickory, dock.

Dickory, dickory, dock,
The printers are starting to knock
At the doors of the Press;
They'll be back soon, I guess.
Dickory, dickory, dock.

- - -

Yours with congratulations,
John W. Christie

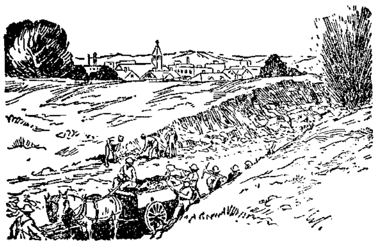
SERVICE

THE desire of the Hercules Powder Co. is not only that Hercules explosives shall be used as extensively as possible, but also that they shall be used as efficiently and economically as possible.

In the pursuit of this desire the Service Department of the Company is daily discharging the two-fold obligation which devolves upon us with every sale of a Hercules product—an obligation to the buyer and an obligation to the product itself. Our obligation to the buyer requires that he be sold the explosive *best suited* for his work. Our obligation to the product requires that it be *used* in the most efficient manner possible. Every day, in a mine, or a quarry, along some river channel, or on a farm, the department is demonstrating the *best* way to use a certain explosive to attain a certain end.

The services of this department are at the disposal of all users of explosives. Either by letter, or through the personal call of a service man, the department will endeavor to help solve your explosive problems.

The scope of the department's work is as follows—



Engineering

We are frequently called in consultation on important engineering work. Our service men have rendered valuable assistance to engineers who are building highways, railways, canals or tunnels; to contractors who are clearing and grading land for parks, fair grounds, or aviation fields, ditching swamps to reclaim the land or for mosquito prevention and other work of similar character.

Drainage

Hercules Agricultural Service men are now working in the field to help reclaim the 100 million acres of wasted swamp lands in the United States. We are actively co-operating with the Drainage Commissions, Dock and Meadow Commissions, Mosquito Commissions, Dredge Boat Contractors, Land Development Companies, professional agricultural blasters and others who are undertaking drainage operations

Mining

Few men handle explosives more efficiently than the metal miners, yet many of these men have profited by the suggestions of our Service Department. In the mines where are produced copper, zinc, iron, aluminum, salt and sulphur, Hercules Service has helped hundreds of miners to increase their production and cut their costs.

Quarrying

The problems of increasing production and lowering costs are as vital to the quarrymen as to the miners. Hercules Service Men are frequently called into quarries to demonstrate the most approved methods of using explosives. Efficiency in the producton of building stone, cement, road ballast, clay and gravel has been materially increased in many quarries by the co-operation of the Hercules Service Department.

Farming

Vast tracts of cut-over lands in all parts of the country are being reclaimed with dynamite. On farms everywhere trees are being planted, land cleared and ditches dug with the help of explosives. Hercules Service Men are taking an important part in this work—they are co-operating with county agents all over the country, and holding demonstrations where farmers may come, see how the work is done, and have their questions answered by experienced men.

Coal Mining

Thousands of tons of explosives are used every year in the coal mines. Most of it is used effectively and economically but many coal miners have felt that by adopting more efficient blasting methods they could get larger production of coal. Our Service Department has been able by suggestion or demonstration to show these men that their output *could* be increased and their costs cut.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chicago
Pittsburg, Kan.
San Francisco

Chattanooga
St. Louis
Denver

Salt Lake City
Pittsburgh, Pa.
New York

Hazleton, Pa.
Joplin
Wilmington, Del.

A Gift of Service

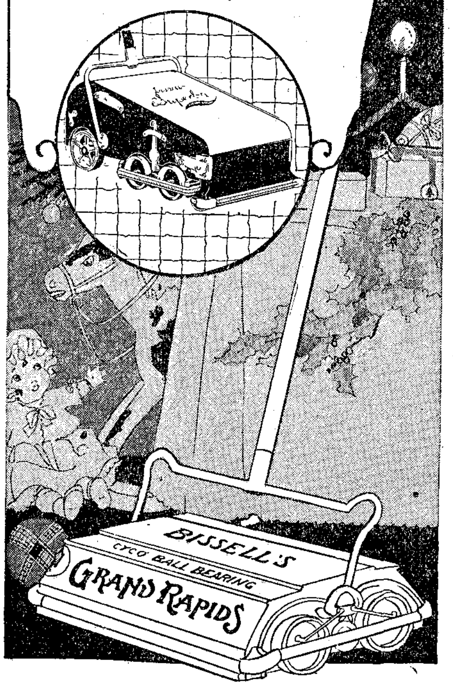
Because they save the housewife so much tedious toil and time and because they clean with unusual thoroughness without destructive wear to rugs and carpets, Bissell appliances continue to be favored gifts for mothers and wives.

To be sure of full measure appreciation, put these two at the head of your Christmas shopping list—

BISSELL
Carpet Sweeper *and*
Vacuum Sweeper

"Cyco" Ball Bearing Carpet Sweepers, for daily use, from $4.50 to $7.75; Vacuum Sweepers, for periodic cleaning, $9 to $17.50—depending upon style and locality. At all good stores. Send for booklet, "The Care of Rugs and Carpets."

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Oldest and Largest Sweeper Makers
Made in Canada, too



Waxed Typewriter Ribbons

Are superior and distinctive: wear longer, will not fill the type or dry out. You save by buying direct. Price, 3 for $1.50; 12 for $5, prepaid. Guaranteed to please or money back. Send 54c *stamps* for full length sample ribbon and booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." State name and model number of your typewriter. Address,

THE RIBBON WORKS, - - - Gavleston, Texas

Manufacturers in Need of Capital

To Retire Obligations;
To Purchase Equipment;
To Provide Additional Space;
To Strengthen Cash Resources;
To Eliminate Floating Indebtedness;

Should know that if their proposition is meritorious and they have ample fixed assets, we will purchase their long term first mortgage bonds in amounts of $500,000 upward for cash.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
NEW YORK 150 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO Crocker Bldg.
CHICAGO Straus Bldg.

37 Years Without Loss to any Investor

UNDOUBTEDLY.---The way some receivers are paid, it must be much better to receive than to give.

----Spokane "Spokesman-Review."

NO ESCAPE.---As soon as people were told to wear their last year's clothes, the price of thread and clothes brushes went up.

----Washington "Star."

OR GO TO JAIL.---"Is there any way a man can avoid paying alimony?" asked the Friend who was seeking free advice.

"Sure," replied the Lawyer. "He can stay single or stay married."

----Cincinnati "Enquirer."

CORRECT.--"What is meant by every cloud having a silver lining?" asked the Teacher.

"That's when a feller is so sick that he can't go to school," replied the red-headed boy in the back row.

----Cincinnati "Enquirer."

REASON ENOUGH.---Miss Smart: "I don't know what's the matter with that little man over there. He was so attentive a few moments ago, and now he won't even look at me!"

Mrs. Blank: "Perhaps he saw me come in. He's my husband."

---Macon "Telegraph."

THE GREATER NEED.---"The great question now before us," began the ponderous constituent.

"We've got more questions on hand just now than we really need," interrupted Senator Sorghum. "Come around with an answer once in awhile."

----Washington "Star."

PARLOR COMPETITION.--- "How is it that Arthur never takes you to the theatre nowadays?" queried Marie.

"Well, you see," her friend replied, "one evening it rained, and we sat in the parlor."

"Yes?"

"Well, ever since that we---Oh, I don't know; but don't you think that theatres are an awful bore?"

----"Tit-Bits."

A STICKLER FOR STYLE.---"Pa," said a young lady to her farmer dad, "I wish you wouldn't say 'I seen.' I don't know how many times, pa, I've corrected you on that."

"Now, Mamie, you look-a here," said the old man, shoveling a generous piece of peach pie into his mouth with his knife, "you make yer livin' by good grammar and eddication, but yer ma and me, we're obliged to take in summer boarders, and, by jiminy, they demand the dialect if they pay the rates."

----San Francisco "Argonaut."

THE ARTLESS FARMER.--- One of those country gentlemen who owns a farm in Brown Country, but lives in Indianapolis and only spends his week-ends on the farm, asked one of his neighbors down in Brown: "Did you know that T. C. Steele sold the picture that he painted on your farm?" The farmer made no reply to this, and then the country gentleman told him the price Mr. Steele got for the canvas. "I just wish I had known the feller liked the place well enough to pay that for a picture of it," the farmer said. "I'd a' sold him the farm for $200 less than that."

----San Francisco "Argonaut."

FOX'S
"F.I.P." IMPROVED PUTTEES

The smart thing for skating and other outdoor sports—Fox's Spiral Puttees. Made on a curve, of the finest English wool, they fit the leg in trim, neat spirals and will not fray at the edge like ordinary puttees.

The genuine Fox's have a small brass tag with the name and the letter R or L, for right or left, on each puttee. If you cannot obtain Fox's at your dealer, we'll supply you.

Regulation Heavy Weight $4 Extra Fine Light Weight $4.50 Extra Fine Light Shade $5

The Manley-Johnson Corp.
260 W. Broadway
New York City
Dept. 9

R FOX
L FOX

Twin Sockets Give Double Convenience
AJAX

AJAX PLURAL SOCKET PLUG (Patented) turns the current two ways. Fits any socket. Handsome BAKELITE construction. At Dealers or Parcel Post. Insist on Ajax. $1.25 EACH—3 FOR $3.50.
AJAX ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Indoors or out

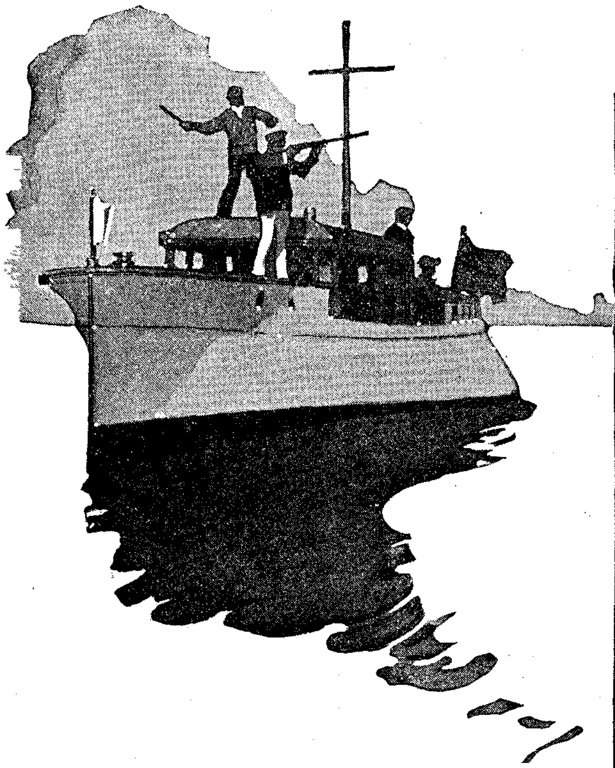
DEANS
MENTHOLATED
COUGH DROPS
"THEY CURE THE TICKLE"

Get the Drop on that Cough

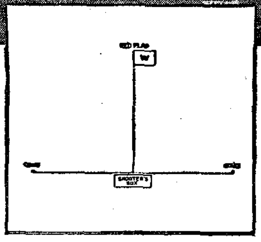
HOUSEWIVES! Sudden changes from the overheated kitchens to cooler rooms or outdoors—or vice versa—often mean a cold. Prevent it! Use Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. Get them anywhere.

Dean Medicine Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

DEANS
MENTHOLATED
COUGH DROPS



The new sport— family trapshooting



Layout for the new Winchester game which the outfit provides

TRAPSHOOTING! The famous American sport, evolved and perfected by Americans, followed today by thousands of clean American sportsmen—the new Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit brings trapshooting right into your own home! The new .410 sport gun with the shells and "birds" and "trap" makes trapshooting so easy that even children can enjoy it.

No matter where you go—shore, mountains, winter or summer resorts—the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit will provide royal sport for everybody. At picnics, on boating parties, afternoon motor trips—anywhere under the blue sky, any time in the whole year—you can delight old and young alike with this fascinating pastime. You can even hold shooting-outings on your own lawn!

The fascinating new Winchester game

The new Winchester game which this outfit provides is so easy that everyone can do it, so fascinating that none can resist it.

It's such a real joy to smash those flying clay "birds" into a thousand bits! You'll want to do it over and over again.

You'll want to get up matches and tournaments. You'll want to slip the outfit in every time you take the car out. If you have a boat you'll keep the outfit on board along with the compass and other necessaries.

Safe and inexpensive

The new game is absolutely safe. The sport gun holds only one shell—no question as to whether it is loaded.

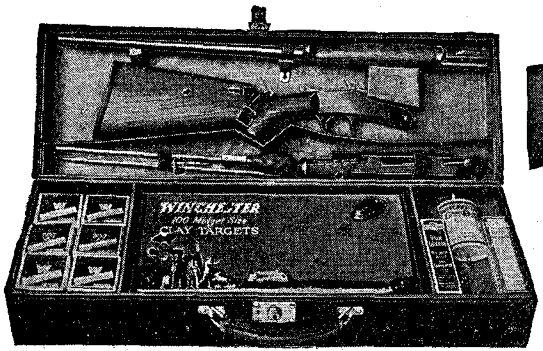
It's inexpensive, too. Clay birds and ammunition can be procured at small cost—these are the only current charges. The sport gun and hand trap, with proper care, will last for years. The new Winchester game is the most economical sport you could pick out, considering the fun it will provide.

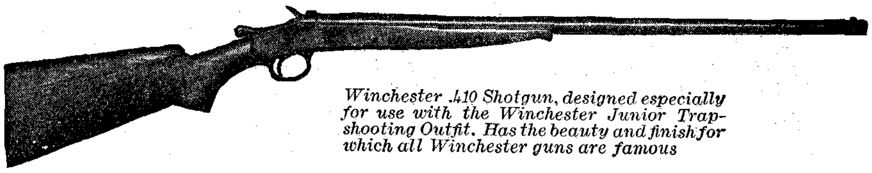
Your dealer has it

Call on your dealer today and look at this storehouse of new sport. Handle the little sport gun, fit it to your shoulder. You can't keep your hands off it! Examine the whole assembly. Every requisite for days of royal sport has been provided.

Get the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit and give it to the whole family! If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Dept. 728 New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.





Winchester .410 Shotgun, designed especially for use with the Winchester Junior Trapshooting Outfit. Has the beauty and finish for which all Winchester guns are famous

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS 1918

A winter wonder-land of brilliant sunshine and color

Southern Arizona

The warm and dry desert air of Southern Arizona invigorates
All winter you may live in the open
Fine motor roads lead to scenes that charm. Deep canyons, high mountains, sunlit mesas, and vast deserts. Oranges and cactus, the palm and yucca
Noted winter resorts of Phoenix and Tucson, Castle Hot Springs and Chandler. The Apache Trail combines desert and mountains

Ask for booklet, "Arizona and New Mexico Rockies." Let the local ticket agent help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty St., New York City; 602 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.

·UNITED·STATES·RAILROAD·ADMINISTRATION

A SUGGESTION.--- Perhaps the Unite
States would accept a non-resident me
bership in the League of Nations.

----Chicago "Tribune

THE AWFUL GERMAN LANGUAGE.---Jud Tunki
says he has no objection to German
sic. What he frets over is the Germ
words that go with the music.

----Washington "Star

SURPRIZING.---Elderly Hostess---"So y
are the daughter of my old friend Ma
garet Blank. I was at your christeni
eighteen years ago--- but how you'v
changed."

----Boston "Transcript

THE THRIFTY SCOT.---Bix--"I wonder w
a Scotchman always says 'hae' fo
'have?'"

Dix--"Possibly it's on account o
his thrift. He saves a 'v' every ti
he does it."

----Boston "Transcript

PREPAREDNESS.---Wifie--"Dear John,moth
was so pleased with all those nic
things you said about her in your le
ter to me. You see, she opened it
mistake."

Hubby--"Yes, I thought she would."

----Baltimore "American

RECKLESS DOCTORING.---Doctor: "Madam
I shall have to paint your husband'
throat with nitrate of silver."

Profiteer's Wife: "Please use ni
trate of gold, doctor. The expense i
quite immaterial."

----London "Opinion.

EARNING HIS REST.---"Some officeholde
are not very industrious."

"Well," explained Senator Sorghum,
"after a man has been running for of
fice he's liable to feel tired enoug
for a good, long rest."

----Washington "Star."

THE USUAL DISTINCTION.---"Don't you ad
mire determination in a man's charac
ter?"

"That depends. If it brings succes
I praise it as splendid perseverance,i
failure, I denounce it as confounde
obstinacy."

----Boston "Transcript.

PUTTING THE "H" IN MUSIC.---"The 'orn
of the 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill,
sang the little boy at the Ragged
School treat. But somehow his versio
of that line in "Kathleen Mavourneen
jarred on the nerves of the teacher.

"My little man," she said kindly
"why don't you put a few more aitche
in your song?"

"Garn," advised the little man, po
litely. "Don't you know there aint n
'h' in moosic? It only goes up ter G."

----San Francisco "Argonaut.

AX-GOLF.---The old farmer was trying t
impress upon his son, who wanted to pl
golf for exercise, that chopping woo
would answer the purpose just as well
"Oh, no, father," said the boy, "it i
the walking between strokes that make
golf such valuable exercise; that give
the legs a chance as well as the arms.
"Oh, that's it, is it?" said the ol
man. And then he went into the yar
and placed sticks of wood at interval
all around it. After this he hande
the boy an ax and said: "Now, play th
full course."

----San Francisco "Argonant